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# ATLANTA STANDARD CITY GUIDE

A New and  
Complete  
Handbook  
of Atlanta  
With Map,  
Panorama ...  
and 80 Views

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CANDY FACTORY.

*Sunnyside*



# Eiseman & Weil's

## DAYLIGHT CORNER

Is the first building and one of the most prominent corners of Atlanta's principal retail street. It contains four spacious floors, one below and three above the "Viaduct." The first floor is devoted to Men's and Youths' Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes. The entire second floor contains Wearing Apparel for Boys from 2½ to 17 years. A parcel room is provided for visitors, also reception rooms where they can rest and at the same time see scenes of life and activity suggestive of the busiest thoroughfares in the great metropolitan cities. The third floor contains the Tailoring Department and reserve stock. The firm is composed of Messrs. Jacob Eiseman and Sigmund Weil, both of whom have grown up with the city; Mr. Eiseman having been identified with the retail business here for over forty years, and Mr. Weil for twenty-five years. They are the pioneers of the "One Price, Plain Figure" System. Their store is well named, being one of the brightest in America. You see what you are buying and you can buy only that which is up to the minute and reliable at

## "The Daylight Corner"

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# HILL R. HUFFMAN

Successor to  
HUFFMAN & WAGENER

## BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

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Candler Building

ATLANTA

Architectural Terra Cotta

Indiana Limestone

Structural Steel and

Ornamental Iron

Press Brick, Lime, Cements

Etc.

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General Offices and Retail Store of McClure Ten Cent Company,  
McClure Building, Mitchell and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

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# McClure Ten-Cent Co.

**Only Strictly Southern Syndicate**

From one store to an immense wholesale establishment and seven retail stores in a few years tells the story of a business success hardly equaled in the entire country. This is the achievement of the McClure Ten-Cent Co., with headquarters in Atlanta and branches in five other cities—the only strictly Southern syndicate operating 5- and 10-cent stores. The McClure establishments carry immense stocks of China, Glassware, Notions, Novelties, Kitchen Wares, etc., and sell no article at more than one dollar.

**Two Stores in Atlanta**

**63 Whitehall Street**  
Corner Hunter

**38-40 W. Mitchell Street**  
Corner Forsyth

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Stores also in Birmingham, Marietta, Brunswick, Griffin and Athens.

New Large Up-to-Date  
**Department Store**

Opposite Post Office  
**60 MARIETTA STREET**

**Southern Dry Goods and Shoe Co.**

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**INCORPORATED**

**PHONE 3500**

**SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, RUBBERS, UNDERWEAR**

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**DRY GOODS**

Ladies' Goods, Men's Furnishings, Notions,  
Hosiery, Collars, Laces, Ribbons,  
Handkerchiefs, Embroideries,  
Corsets, Trimmings,  
Linens, Linings

**MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US**

**SLIPPERS and  
SHOES**

**Direct from Factory and Every Pair Guaranteed**

**E. PIERCE, President**

**Busy Department Store**

**60 Marietta Street**

**Opposite Post Office**

**\$30,000 CLEAN SWEEP SALE**  
**NOW GOING ON**

# STANDARD CITY GUIDE

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## OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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1907

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to make this work as clear and comprehensive as possible, we have, in the mention made of the various points of interest, endeavored to locate them; giving full directions how to reach them, and all necessary information regarding them. The same in regard to the illustrations; each cut is fully located in the cut line beneath. We believe this method will be appreciated as a better directory than a more or less complex and mystifying index. With the contents and the map as guides, we are sure that all desired information can be easily and readily had.

## INTRODUCTORY

In presenting the Standard City Guide of Atlanta we have endeavored to produce an annual that will not only appeal to the tourist in particular, and the traveling public generally, but to people of our own city and section as well.

It is a matter of fact that the city, rich in historic points of interest, contains very few persons who can, with readiness, point them out. We are a moving, restless people, and depend upon local guide-posts for information when wanted, rather than upon familiarizing ourselves with such subjects; hence, we expect to find a welcome into the offices, the counting-rooms and the homes of the city.

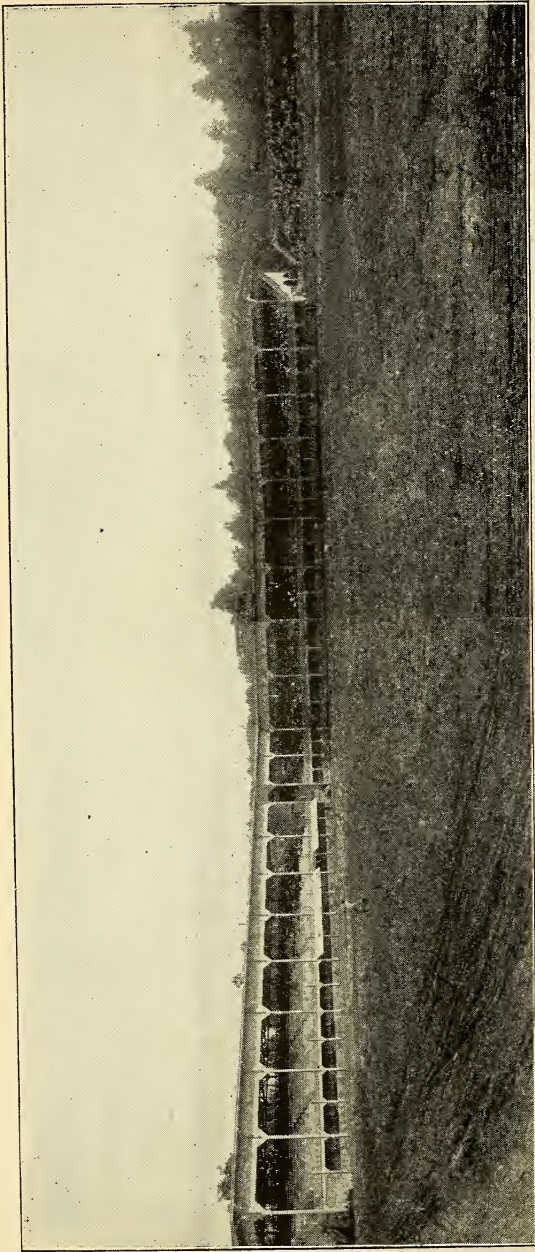
From authentic and reliable data, we have compiled a book of original matter, in which we have tried to be full, accurate and comprehensive; without ambiguity, but clear in detail. Our illustrations are views selected, with the sole purpose in mind, of presenting the city's attractions in such manner as to support every claim to distinction, which is made in the printed matter, as one of the most progressive and prosperous cities in America. This accomplished, we shall feel our recompense of reward for labor expended largely augmented thereby.

With this, we send forth the Standard City Guide of Atlanta as an annual publication; pointing ever to the open portals of the Gate City, and bidding welcome to the good and true of every station and from every clime.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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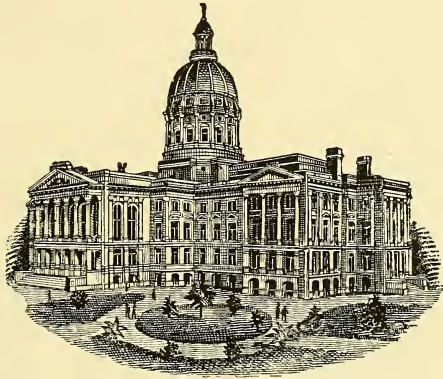
**BASEBALL GROUNDS—PONCE DE LEON PARK**

*Home Grounds of the Southern League Team*

*The Finest in the South, and Unsurpassed in the United States*

# ATLANTA

## THE METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTH



**With Over 80 Illustrations from Photographs**

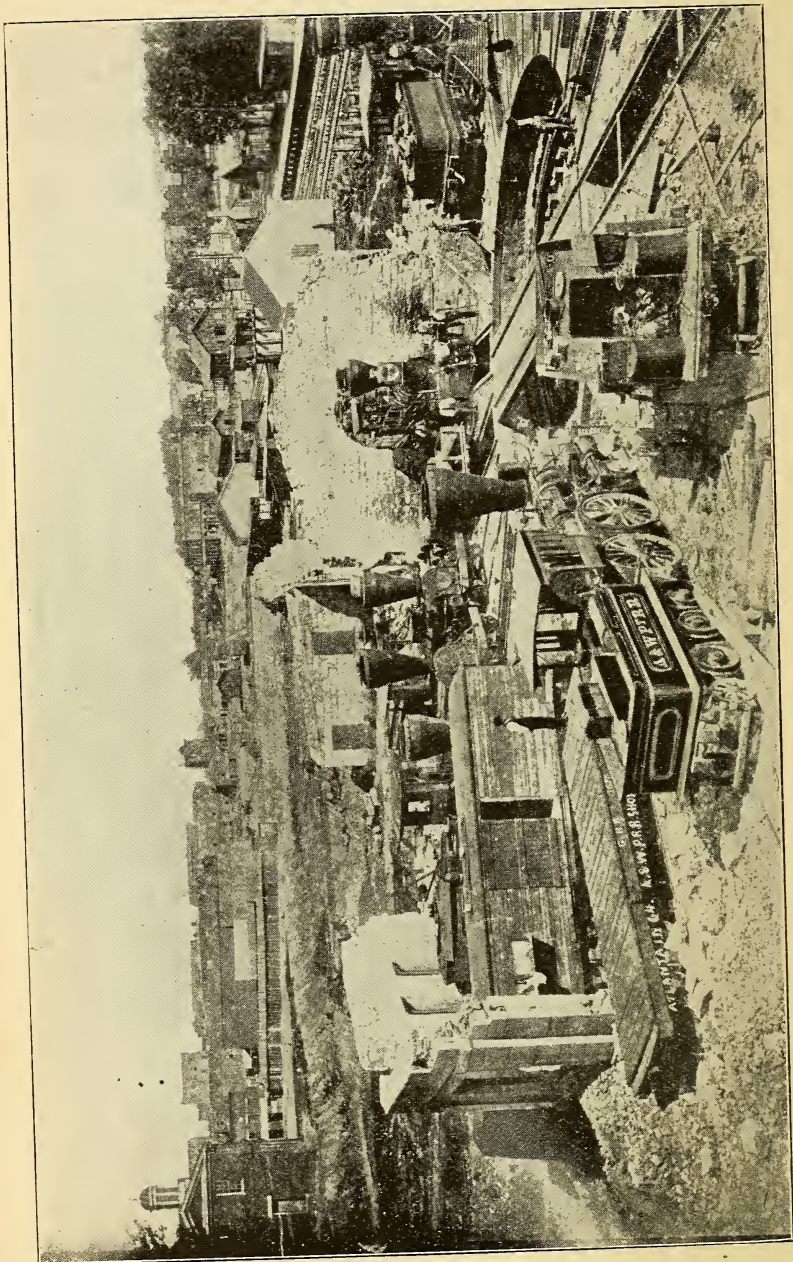
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Written and Compiled  
by  
**J. D. CLEATON**

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1907

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ATLANTA'S TERMINUS IN 1865



# Atlanta: Rise and Progress

Atlanta has been so often the theme of the historian; so many times has the story been told of her wonderful growth and enterprise before the Civil War, her phoenix-like rise from a baptism of fire, shot and shell in '64, and her brilliant achievements as illustrated in the Atlanta of to-day, that her remarkable history is "known and read of all men." And her great future is no less assured than her past is a matter of wondrous fact.

To the query: What has made Atlanta the thrifty, prosperous and substantial city that she is to-day? The answer is: Location. Atlanta is not an accident. Three surveyors' transits, under the eyes of skilled engineers who were seeking an outlet from the sea to the great West, by the location of three lines of railroad, all focused upon the same spot; and upon that spot Atlanta stands to-day.

The Western & Atlantic was the first railroad completed to this point, and the place was called "Terminus." This was in 1843, and Terminus was but a village. Two years later the Georgia Railroad, from Augusta, ran its first train into the town, and amid great rejoicing, it was declared that as a railroad center, the town should have a name of more significance, and it was called Marthasville; but with the completion of the Macon & Western Railroad, now part of the Central of Georgia, in 1846, the name of the (now) young city was changed to Atlanta, and by special Act of the Legislature in 1847, a charter was granted to "The City of Atlanta," which then had a population of about three thousand.

With the completion of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, traffic was opened up to Charleston, S. C., and the Macon & Western, connecting Macon with the Central, gave through transportation to Savannah, and the object of the Legislature of Georgia, when on the 21st of December, 1836, "an Act authorizing the construction of a railroad communication by the State from some point on the Tennessee line, subsequently extended to the Tennessee river, to some point on the southeastern bank of Chattahoochee river, which

should be most eligible for the extension of branches thence to other important points in Georgia," was passed.

Regarding the growth and progress of Atlanta, before the Civil War, we could not present more reliable history than to quote from Mr. G. B. Haygood, father of the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia, and himself a leading lawyer of his day. Mr. Haygood, in an historical sketch of Atlanta, written in 1859, says:

Atlanta is situated seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, on the 34th parallel of north latitude, at an elevation of 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. Atlanta has had a growth unexampled in the history of the South. In 1854 the population had reached 6,025. The increase for several years had averaged 1,000 per annum. On the 1st of April, 1859, it is ascertained by the census taken under the State authority to be 11,500 souls.

The assessed value of the real estate in the city the present year, 1859, is \$2,760,000, and the personalty, cash, merchandise, etc., in proportion. The number of stores in 1854 was 57, exclusive of drinking saloons. The amount of goods sold in 1853 was \$1,017,000, and the amount sold in 1858 is not known with accuracy, but it is believed to have been about \$3,000,000, and is now rapidly increasing. It is widening and extending the area of its supply on every side. Dry goods are sold to the country for over 100 miles around, on terms as favorable to purchasers as the retail markets of the great Northern cities, New York itself not excepted, and still our merchants are prosperous, thrifty and energetic. No respectable house here had to suspend during the severe crisis in commercial affairs in 1857 and 1858.

The city was first brilliantly lighted with gas, manufactured from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee coal, on the 25th of December, 1855. The incorporated shape of the city is a circle two miles in diameter, with a handle of half a mile in length and 600 yards wide, running along the lines of the Macon & Western Railroad. It covers a portion of 16 original land lots, which were laid off upon a plan to suit the views of the respective owners, and hence our streets are not all so regular in width, and uniform in direction as is desirable; many of them being much too narrow for public convenience.

The city hall and county court house is a convenient, commodious and handsome structure, erected in 1854 and 1855, at a cost of a little over \$30,000. It is 70x100 feet in size, two stories high, of fine architectural proportion and design, well adapted to the uses intended; is elegantly finished throughout, surmounted by an imposing dome, and is alike creditable to the city and the artist.

The medical college is now in its fifth course of lectures, all delivered in the summer, with a larger class than any former one, numbering 166 students. It has had its day of probation, trial and difficulties, but is now

a decided success, and its enemies and rivals have almost ceased to persecute it. It has an able and efficient faculty, and a very complete chemical apparatus, and is collecting a very respectable museum.

The population of the city is remarkable for its activity and enterprise. Most of the inhabitants came here for the purpose of bettering their fortunes by engaging actively in some kind of business, and thus presents the anomaly of having very few aged persons residing in it; and our people show their democratic impulses by each allowing his neighbor to attend to his own business. Our ladies are even allowed to attend to their own domestic and household affairs, without being ruled out of respectable society.

The mechanical element prevails in our city, and the major part of them are enterprising, thrifty and prosperous men who are rapidly rising in public esteem.

The health of the city is almost unprecedented, being entirely exempt from the usual summer and fall fevers, cholera, etc. No epidemic has ever prevailed here and the bills of mortality show a state of health almost without a parallel.

This practically brings Atlanta up to the Civil War period. The two preceding years gave the city the usual annual increase of 1,000; for the population at the outbreak of the war was between 13,000 and 14,000.

Never a "boom town" in the sense that the term "boom" implies, Atlanta's progress has, from the first to the last, been characterized by that active, energetic forward movement, which offered no occasion for pyrotechnic display. There has never been a time when the various methods usually employed to "boom" a town were necessary. Steadily and rapidly has been the growth; while every year, great as the progress of the previous year may have been, marks still greater enlargement.

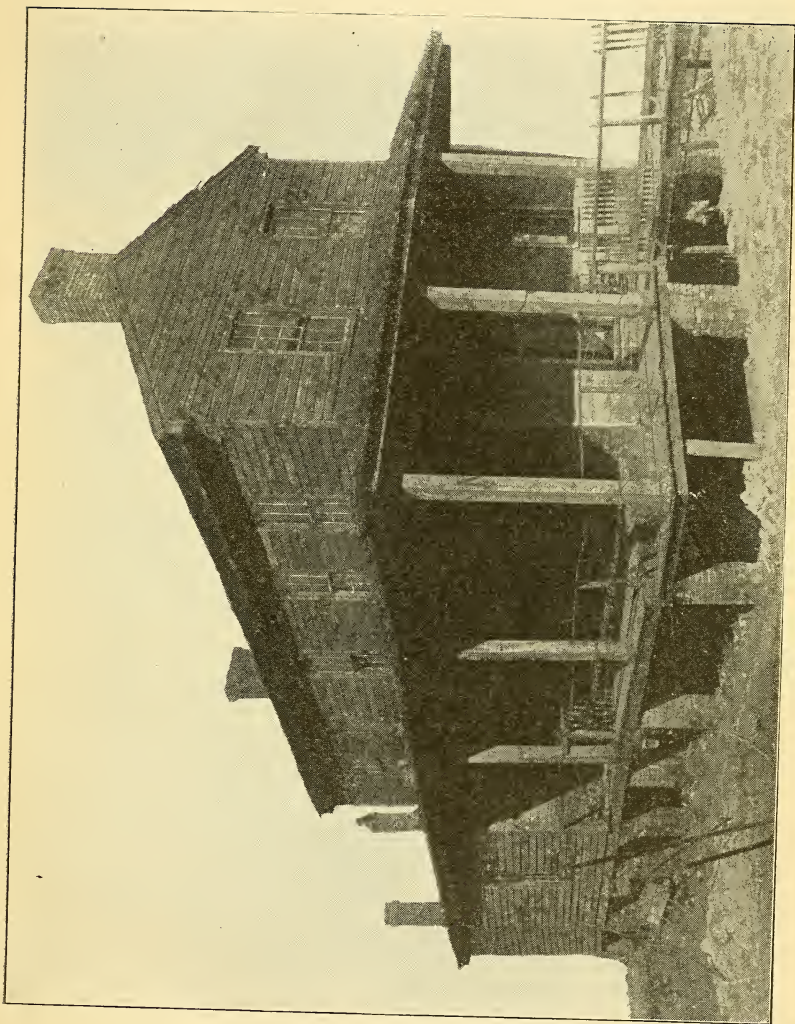
In 1865 there was no Atlanta. A few scattering houses, some of them shot-ridden, the business sections in heaps of smoking ruins, all that was left of the proud little city was a mass of wreckage. But Atlanta's commanding position was left to build upon. The same spirit that builded a city, of small proportions before, could build a greater. And it did. And just here it may be well to note a fact which is often ignored, and that is: that it was Southern spirit, Southern enterprise, and Southern brains that made Atlanta, and some of the most active and effective builders of the new city's fortunes were men who had been most active in guiding the destinies of the old. As evidence of this note the following names, all familiar, and a number of them living to-day: Augustus D. Adair, Needom L. Angier, S. S. Beach, Sidney Root, Charles

Beerman, Marcus A. and Margenius A. Bell, William A. Markham, Logan E. Bleckley, B. H. Overby, Zion Bridwell, Perino Brown, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, W. L. Calhoun, C. P. Cassin, John M. Clarke and Thomas M. Clarke, John C. Collier, Green T. and Philip Dodd, James D., R. S. and Volney Dunning, L. J. Gartrell, Joseph Gatins, L. J. Glenn, Thomas L. Cooper, Amos W. and N. J. Hammond, C. R. Hanleiter, R. B. Harrison, John J. Harwell, Green B. Haygood, Thomas Healey, H. P. and N. R. Ivy, C. Kontz, H. G. Kuhrt, E. and Lewis Lawshe, Dr. Joseph Logan, Peter Lynch, Robert J. Massey, John H. Mecalain, A. W. Mitchell, Jonathan Norcross, John Neal, James H. Neal, Daniel Pittman, J. H. Purtell, Z. A. Rice, T. R. Ripley, Dr. E. J. Roach, John Ryan, John H. Seals, Joseph Thompson, John J. Thrasher, H. M. Wallace, Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, William J. Widby, Isaac Winship.

When peace was declared in 1865, the immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation of Atlanta began. Refugees returned; thousands of others who, as if by prophetic ken, foresaw the possibilities for the future, gathered together their holdings and cast their lot with the city. Business of all kinds sprang up. Many rude shanties were improvised as storehouses; an immense wagon trade, principally from the mountains of northeast Georgia, poured its stores of produce into the city and carried away their worth in the necessities of which four years of war had deprived the people. In 1866 the population numbered 20,228, and property values aggregated \$7,000,000.

In 1868 the Legislature of Georgia, by enactment removed the capitol from Milledgeville to Atlanta, and the Kimball Opera House, situated at Marietta and Forsyth streets, the largest and finest structure in the city, perhaps, at that time, was rented from Mr. H. I. Kimball by the city, and tendered to the State, and it was accepted and used as a State house until 1889, when the present splendid million-dollar capitol was completed and occupied.

In 1870 the Census returns of the government gave Atlanta 22,000 population. The railroads had repaired their tracks, rebuilt their shops, gotten rolling stock and locomotives in repair, and the city was in a great measure upon a settled basis. Railroad building throughout the State was in progress, and every line being constructed was to benefit the



FIRST TWO-STORY HOUSE IN ATLANTA  
*Built in 1843*

city, either directly or indirectly. Within the decade, 1870-1880, were built the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad, The Northeastern, a branch line of the former, extending from Lula City to Athens, Ga.; the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Georgia Pacific, from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala. All of these roads, independent when constructed, are now embraced in the Southern Railway System.

The Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railroad, extending first from Marietta, Ga., to Murphy, N. C., and penetrating the great marble beds of North Georgia, was completed in 1887. As its name indicates, it was always intended that Atlanta was to be the southern terminus, which fact was accomplished when it became a part of the Great Louisville & Nashville system.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad system is now one of Atlanta's strongest feeders, and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad is its latest acquisition in transportation lines.

In 1870 the Kimball House was built by Mr. H. I. Kimball at a cost of nearly \$500,000. The Markham House was, a few years later, built at the foot of Wall street upon Central avenue, and for many years was a popular hotel. It was destroyed by fire, with practically the entire block upon which it stood, in 1895. It has been replaced by a number of splendid business houses.

As in railroad improvements, and building, so in every line, the period from 1870 to 1880 was one of activity and progress. Atlanta's public school system was organized in 1871, although two years previous, active steps began for its establishment. In 1875 the city purchased 350 acres of land two miles south of the city limits, on South river, and constructed its first water-works plant. This was abandoned in 1893, and the present extensive and excellent system, which consists of a pumping station at Chattahoochee river, and a relay plant reservoir, filtering basins, etc., at Hemphill station, a half-way ground from the river to the city was built. All of the machinery and appliances are modern, and Atlanta is assured of an abundance of pure water for all time.

In 1875-76 the United States custom house and postoffice was constructed upon a lot donated by the city of Atlanta. The building cost \$275,000. This building has long since become inadequate to the demands upon its floor space, being

used as a court-house, Revenue Collector's and United States Marshal's offices, as well as a postoffice and custom house. The government is now erecting, upon an entire block, bounded by Walton, Forsyth, Fairlie and Poplar streets, a building which will cost \$1,000,000, and which will relieve a much congested condition, and provide creditable quarters for these important interests of the government.

Eighteen hundred and eighty's census gave Atlanta 37,409 population. Other authorities claimed 50,000 to be a fair count. The spirit of enterprise had risen high in the civic breast, and if the past decade had seen wonderful progress, it only stimulated to greater effort, and greater achievement was to follow. Atlanta's fame had gone abroad; her greatness had been heralded to the world; should she not offer an opportunity for others to see the evidences of greatness, both of herself and her section? Yes, she would do so. Mr. Edward Atkinson, a citizen of Boston, Mass., heartily applauding the enterprise of the Southern city, suggested a display of the resources of the section, and upon invitation of a large body of Atlanta citizens, he visited the city, delivered an address, and outlined a plan upon which prompt action was taken, and the International Cotton Exposition was projected, and under the guidance of strong representation of citizens, with Mr. H. I. Kimball, director-general, and Mr. Atkinson, the faithful advisor and counsellor, the exposition, which opened October 1, 1881, and closed December 31, 1881, was a most wonderful success. People who had heard much and read much came, saw and surrendered. Atlanta's resources were shown to justify every claim, and the financial good obtained will never be estimated.

To-day a cotton factory, established upon the grounds immediately after the close of the Exposition, is in full operation.

Six years later elation over past successes had attained so high a pitch among Atlanta's citizens that no undertaking seemed too great, if grit and enterprise could accomplish it. So, in July, 1887, it was determined to hold an exposition of the resources of the Piedmont section mainly, but everybody was invited, and within a period of one hundred and four days the enterprise was projected, planned and the gates opened. This exposition opened October 1st, and lasted ten days.

This was the occasion of President Grover Cleveland's visit to Atlanta. The gate receipts upon "Cleveland Day" aggregated \$200,000 in admissions.

The beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century ushered in the great building period of Atlanta's history. Since 1890, all of the great office buildings, leading hotels, with one exception, mammoth stores, splendid viaducts, many fine churches, manufacturing plants, school buildings, colleges and railroad depots, including the fine terminal station, have been constructed.



JUNCTION EDGEWOOD AVENUE AND DECATUR STREET  
AT PEACHTREE STREET

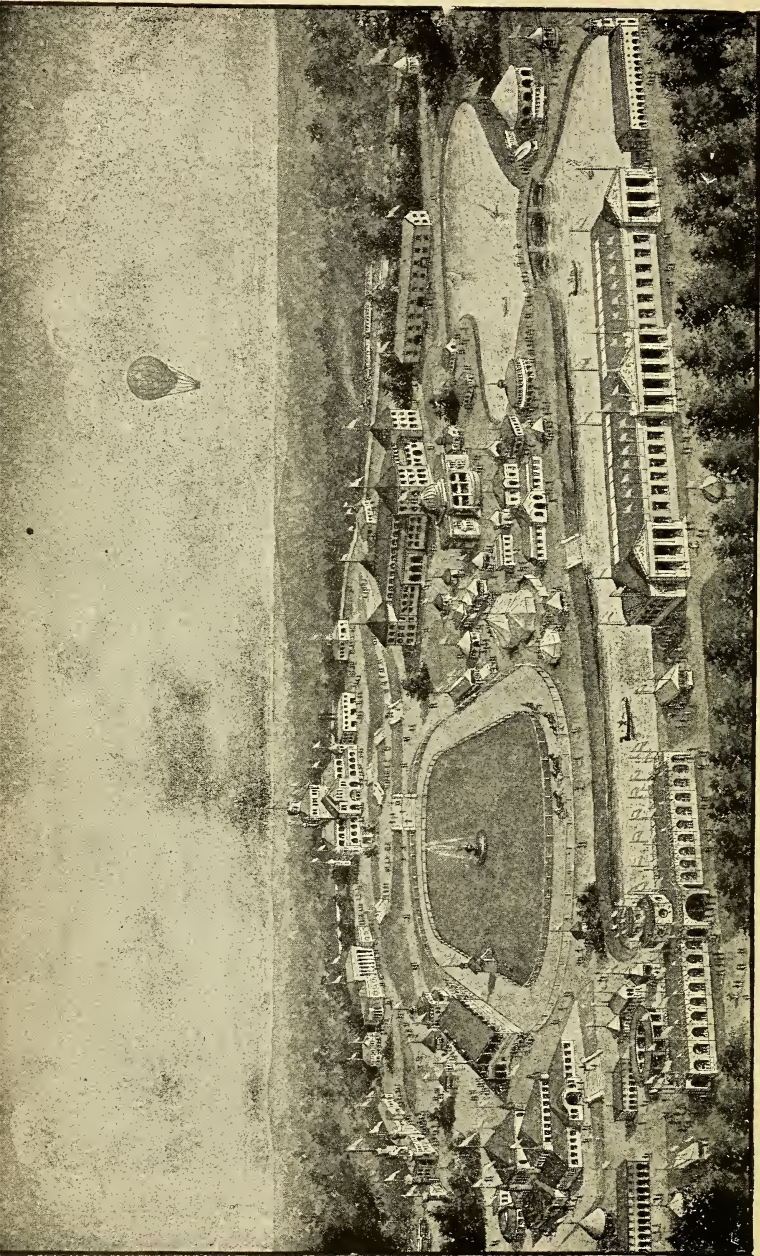


## The Event of the Decade

The Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895 was the most marked event of the decade. The more marked because, besides the gigantic proportions contemplated in the undertaking, it illustrated, as was never illustrated before, nor has been since, the dauntless courage, the unflinching determination and the unconquerable will of this people.

In the fall of 1894, while yet depression, following the great panic of 1893, was so profound that the outside world, at first, met the suggestion with grim derision, the indomitable and intrepid Gate City announced that, within a year, she would open the gates of a "White City" and the world was invited to enter, and display the richness of its resources. The gates swung open on time, and all nations came.

The work of preparation began in October, 1894. Congress had passed the appropriations bill, and it carried an item of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at Atlanta, and thus encouraged, subscription-lists were circulated, and the first funds available for general expenditures (the government appropriation being to defray the expense of constructing its own building and making its exhibits) amounting to \$200,000, were pledged. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of labor was expended by the county of Fulton in the nature of excavations, building driveways, terraces, etc., and bond sales, loans, etc., aggregating \$225,000 more made up the entire operating capital of the promoters of this gigantic undertaking. But faith in the success of the enterprise was strong. The gates once opened, they believed the balance of the funds needed would be forthcoming. And results justified the belief. For concessions receipts were \$126,000; for space and miscellaneous receipts, \$79,000, and for gate receipts, \$380,000. Making a total of \$585,000, and a total fund of \$1,160,000 upon which the exposition was projected, and carried through. "It is estimated," says a competent authority, "that the total expenditures by the Exposition Company, Exhibitors and Concessionaires at this exposition were between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. The financial results achieved, with the resources at hand, are remarkable when compared with those of other expositions. With a total capital of a little over \$550,000, Atlanta produced an exposition the cost of which was \$2,500,000. Chicago, with a capi-



COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1885

tal of \$10,000,000, produced a fair that cost \$27,000,000. Atlanta's capital was made to produce a fund five times as great."

Exhibits at the exposition came from thirty-seven States and thirteen foreign countries. The aggregate covering over 6,000 entries, besides the United States and South America, England, France, Germany, Italy and Austro-Hungary, were well represented. Mexico, Venezuela and Chili had collective exhibits. Contrary to the usual results, Atlanta experienced no depression immediately following the great fair, but there followed a steady growth, in building, bank clearings, tonnage, postoffice receipts and imports. The following year the building permits aggregated \$1,800,000.

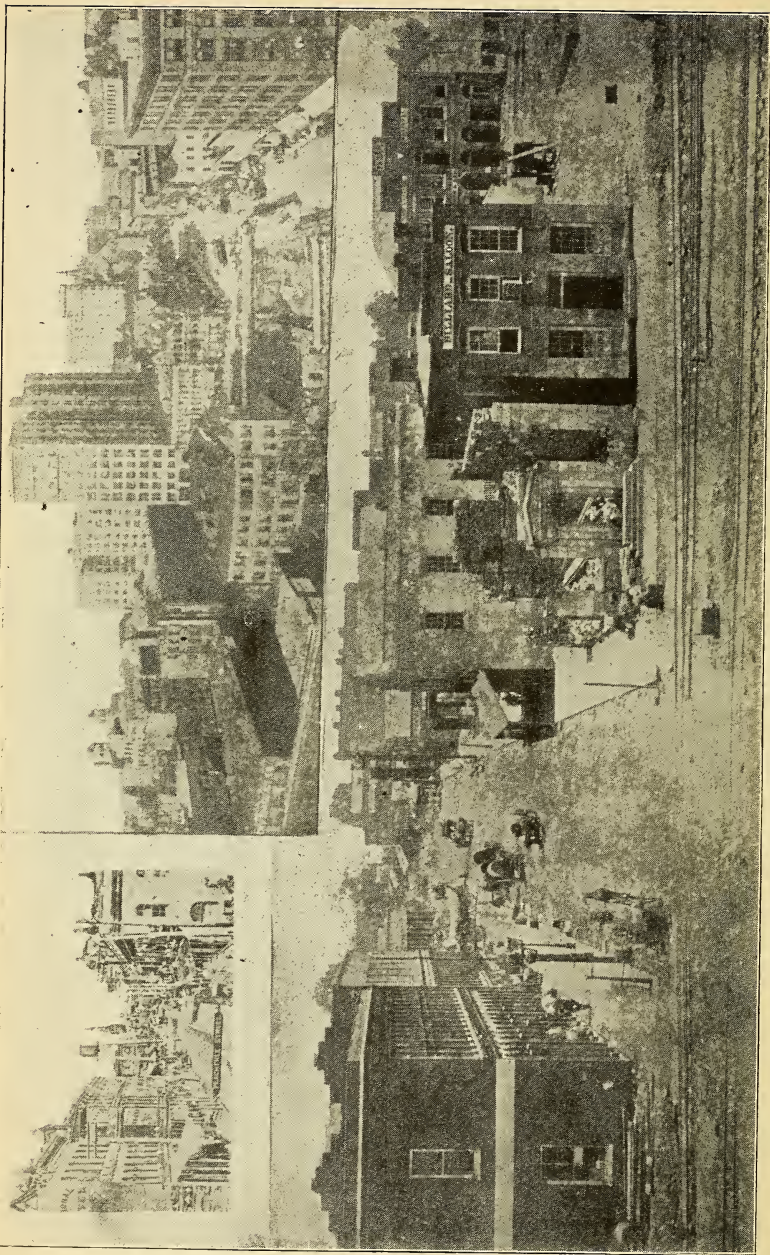
A paragraph from Martin's history of the city may with propriety be quoted here. It illustrates the progressive spirit which ever characterizes Atlanta.

He says: "Antebellum Atlanta was obliterated at one fell swoop by the grim destroyer known, mythologically, as Mars; but the Atlanta that rose, like the fabled phoenix from burned ashes, has also been obliterated; more slowly, but none the less surely. Not the red hand of war, but the nervous, irreverent hand of progress, is responsible for the post-bellum vandalism. The business houses of the seventies, dignified and solid brick structures, answered well enough the requirements of a provincial city of 30,000, but were entirely inadequate to the demands of a metropolitan city of 100,000 population."

And yet, marked as had been the progress of the city from 1880 until 1897, when the foregoing paragraph was written, the succeeding ten years brought about a transformation of such grand proportions, and so magnificent in achievement as to, almost, justify the same utterances for the period since 1897.

With a city of 150,000, a trade covering the entire southeast, as a jobbing center, and in many lines covering the southwest and entering Mexico, while in others the entire country seeks its mart for supplies; with railroad facilities surpassing those of any other southern city; with a variety of manufactures, greater, perhaps, than any other city of equal size in the country; with a people fully imbued with the spirit that makes a city great, and always loyal to its every interest; with a moral and religious sentiment among its people that constantly inspires to great and noble endeavor; with happy homes and contentment everywhere, we close the story of Atlanta's rise and progress.

To-morrow the story will be incomplete.



OLD AND NEW ATLANTA

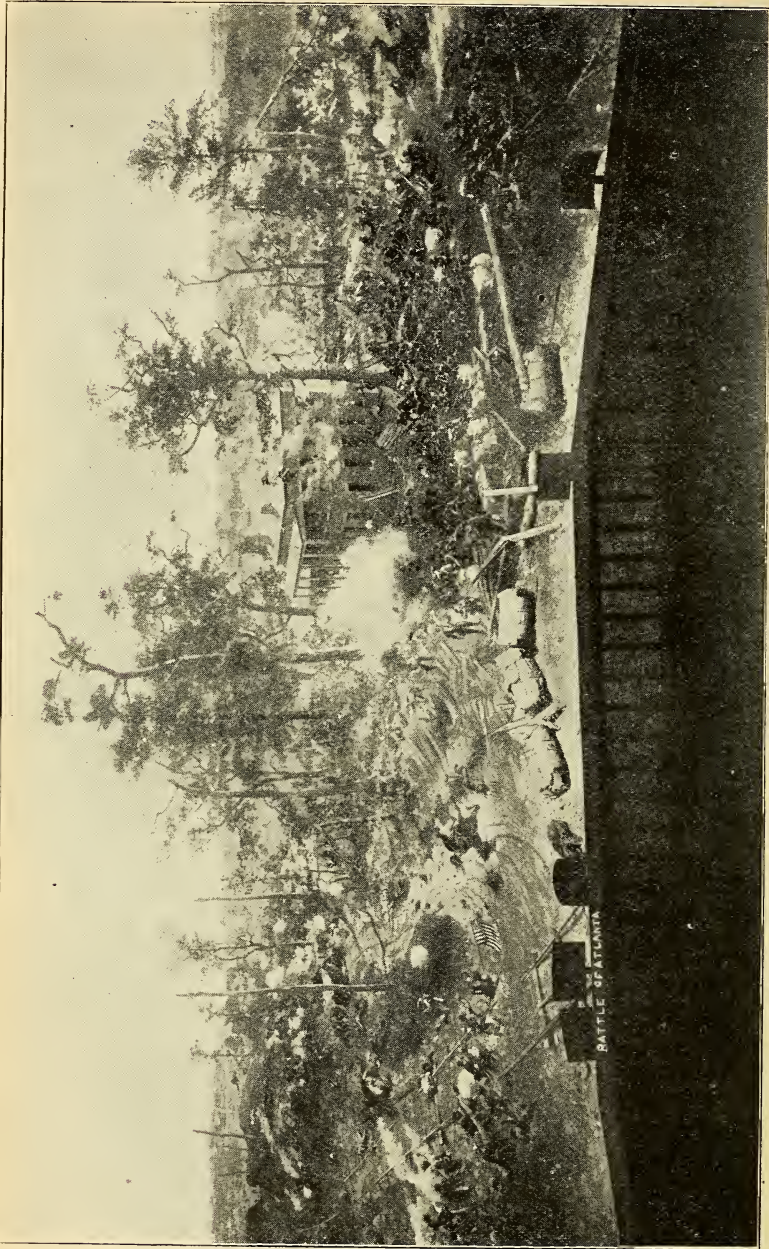
## The Battle of Atlanta

From Wallace Putman Reed's History of Atlanta, we take the following sketch, giving account of the events leading up to, and an account of the Battle of Atlanta, which was the last great battle in which the Western army was engaged. Mr. Reed says:

"On the morning of the 18th of July, 1864, Sherman's entire army advanced, McPherson on the extreme left, Schofield, left center, Hooker, right center, and Palmer, extreme right. On the 19th, the advance reached Peachtree creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta, and after considerable skirmishing, Howard's troops dislodged the enemy in its front and crossed the creek. In the meantime the extreme left wing of Sherman's army swung around the Georgia railroad, near Decatur, and tore up several miles of railroad. On the evening of the 18th, and morning of the 19th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed, with the remainder of their forces and formed a line of battle along the south bank of the creek. At 3 p. m. of the 20th, a portion of General Hood's army made a sudden and desperate attack on Howard, and in great force. The attack soon extended to the position of Hooker, the attacking column advanced three lines deep.

"A portion of the Federal forces, at first wavered before the terrible assault, but quickly rallied, and stood firm as a rock. Upon this portion of the line was massed nearly half of Hood's army, both parties fighting, for the first time in the campaign, in the open field. Before dark the Confederate forces, failing to break the Federal lines, were repulsed, and retired in disorder, leaving their dead upon the field. Hooker's whole corps fought on open ground and lost about fifteen hundred men. He reported four hundred Confederate dead left upon the ground, and that the Confederate wounded would number four thousand, but this was only conjectured, for most of them got back within their own lines.

During the 21st, there was little, if any, fighting. Both armies were watching each other and seeking to gain the advantage of position; both moving toward the south. General Hood, during the night of the 21st, withdrew from his Peachtree lines and occupied the fortified lines of Atlanta, facing north and east, with Steward's corps and a part of Hardee's and Smith's division of militia. General Hood's own corps



*BATTLE OF ATLANTA  
After a Painting in Cyclorama at Grant Park*

and the other part of Hardee's marched to the road leading from McDonough to Decatur, and turned so as to strike McPherson's left. At the same time this move was made General Hood sent General Wheeler with his cavalry against Sherman's trains, which were in Decatur, without cavalry protections; as, on the night of the 20th, General Sherman had sent Garrard's cavalry to Covington, thirty miles to the east, to destroy two railroad bridges, tear up the rail, and do as much damage as he could from Stone Mountain eastward.

"The battle of Atlanta was fought the 22d of July, 1864. McPherson's grand division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, occupied the left of the Federal army. Against this division, the Confederates were heavily massed by General Hood, and the assault made by them was as desperate as it was sudden and unexpected. The fighting on the part of General Hood's men was most terrific. They made charge after charge, but, after the first temporary advantage, which they gained by the unexpectedness and force of the onset, they were compelled to fall back after each charge, notwithstanding the earnestness and determination of the soldiers. During the battle Major General McPherson, who had gained a position on Leggett's Hill, from which he could overlook the city, became separated from his corps and was killed by sharpshooters. General Logan immediately assumed command of McPherson's corps. General Hood had planned an attack on Sherman's right, at the same time, he made the strong attack with his own right, but could not get everything in readiness. However, at 4 p.m., he made a determined attack on the Federal lines, and with considerable success, breaking through the main lines, securing possession of DeGres' battery of four 20-pound Parrott guns, and turning them upon the enemy. Here, however, after some hard fighting by the Federal troops, in which General Logan was very active and conspicuous, General Hood's forces were forced to retire into Atlanta, losing all of the guns captured from DeGres. The Federal forces thus gaining possession of the high ground northeast of Atlanta, mounted siege guns, so as to command the place. At this juncture General Hood's soldiers commenced burning their stores, preparatory to evacuation. The principal individual loss in General Hood's army was the killing of General Walker, after whom, in whose honor the fort in Grant Park was named."

"It is not easy," says this same writer, "to find reports from Confederate sources as to the losses of General Hood in the

battle of Atlanta, but from the report of General Logan to General Sherman on the 24th, the following statistics were taken:

“Our Federal loss ..... 3,521  
 “Enemy’s dead thus far reported and delivered to them 3,220  
 “Total prisoners sent North ..... 1,017  
 “Total prisoners wounded and in our hands..... 1,000  
 “Estimated loss of enemy at least.....10,000”



TEMPLE COURT  
 Corner Alabama and South Pryor Streets



## Atlanta Today: Not Tomorrow

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The beginning of the decade 1890-1900 ushered in the "skyscraper" period. The Equitable Building, on North Pryor street and Edgewood avenue, was the first large building constructed, and is an eight-story structure, 160x185 feet, covering an area of 21,000 square feet. It contains 285 rooms and cost above \$600,000. It is owned by the Trust Company of Georgia, and is the home of that strong and leading financial concern. The Lowry National Bank occupies a large and prominent section of the first floor space.

The English-American Building, an eleven-story modern structure, occupies a triangle bounded by Peachtree, Broad and Poplar streets, and is, on account of its prominent position and architectural beauty, one of the most attractive of Atlanta's office-buildings.

The Prudential, occupying half a block, and bounded by Broad, Walton and Forsyth streets, is ten stories above ground, and in point of convenience, is one of the most popular office-buildings in the city. It was constructed by the late William D. Grant. Mr. Grant Wilkins, who built Atlanta's system of viaducts, was the contractor. The Neal Bank is in this building.

The Empire, towering fourteen stories, fronting on Broad, Marietta and Walton streets, shares with the Prudential the advantages of this splendid location. This building is the home of the Third National Bank.

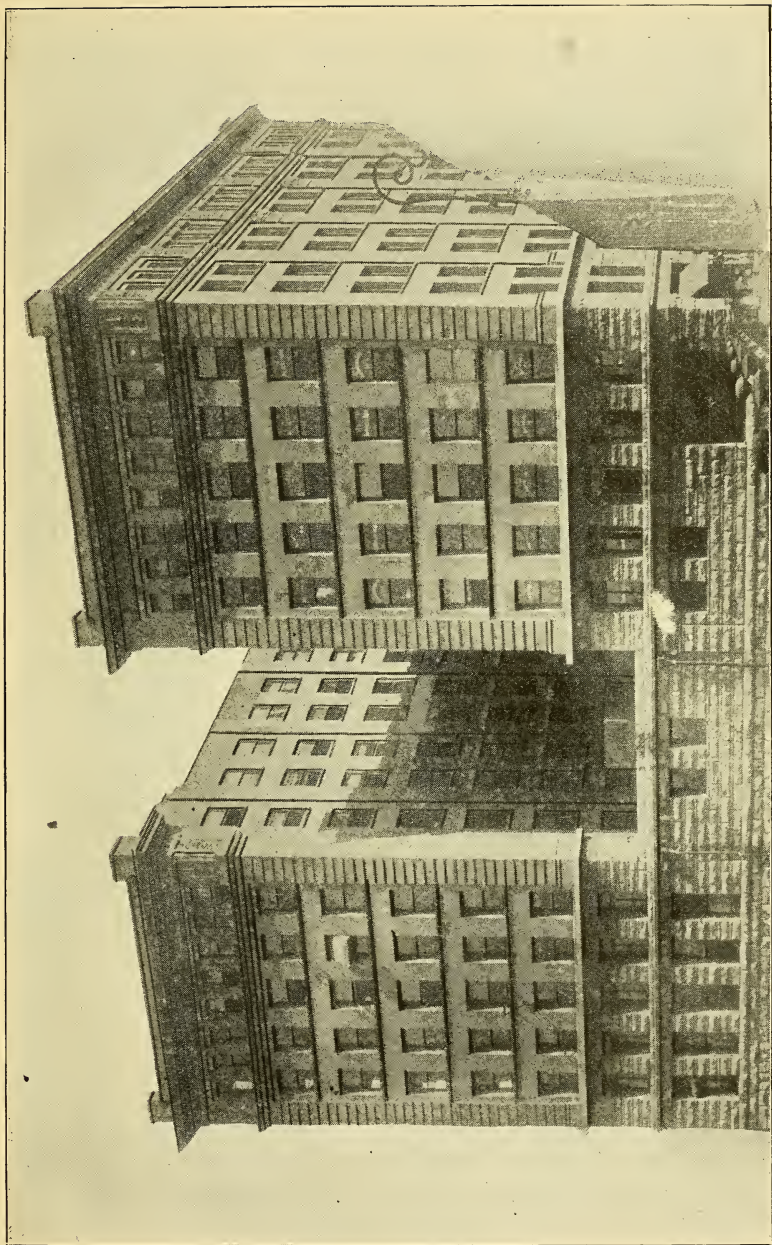
The Fourth National Bank Building occupies another important corner at Peachtree and Marietta streets, and is the home of the above-named bank. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company occupies the entire second floor. The building is fifteen stories above the street.

The Candler Building is situated at the intersection of Peachtree, North Pryor and Houston streets, and is seventeen stories, with two sub-cellars. This building is situated upon the highest point in the business section, and from its topmost story one may view almost the entire city.

The Lowndes Building, almost adjoining the Candler, on North Pryor street, is seven stories high. It is popular as a



*THE EQUITABLE—ATLANTA'S FIRST SKYSCRAPER  
Corner North Pryor Street and Edgewood Avenue*



*AUSTELL BUILDING*  
*North Forsyth and Railroad*



*ENGLISH-AMERICAN BUILDING  
Junction Peachtree and North Broad Streets*



*EMPIRE BUILDING*  
*Corner Marietta and North Broad Streets*



*CENTURY BUILDING*  
*Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets*



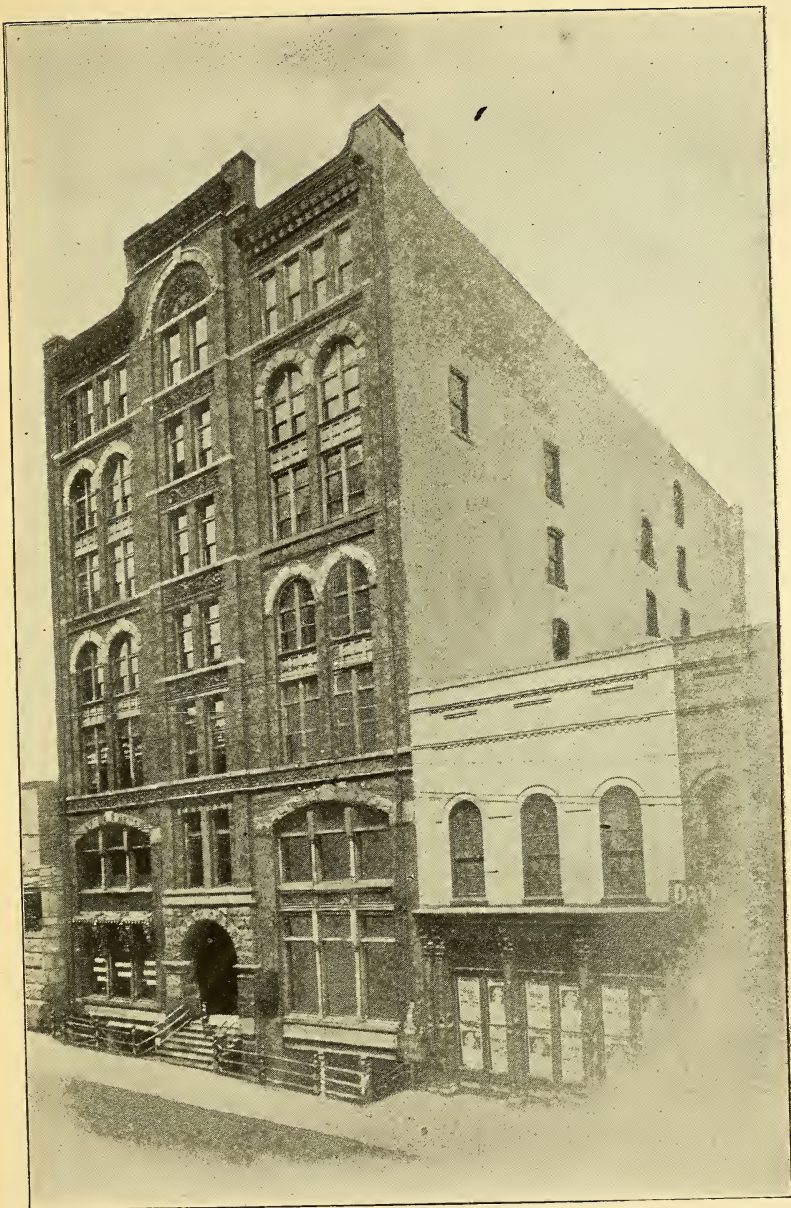
**CANDLER BUILDING**  
*Junction Peachtree and North Pryor Streets*



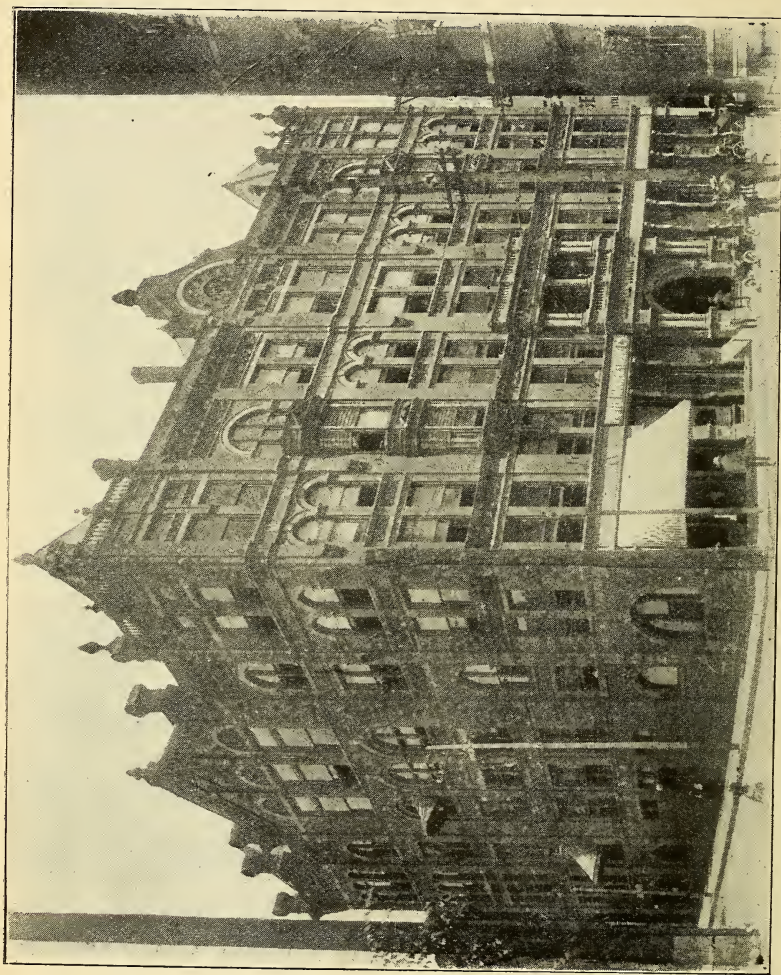
**CANDLER BUILDING**

*The Little 'Un and Big 'Un—Junction Peachtree and North Pryor Streets*





*GOULD BUILDING*  
*Edgewood Avenue, Near Peachtree Street*



*KISER LAW BUILDING  
Corner South Pryor and East Hunter Streets*



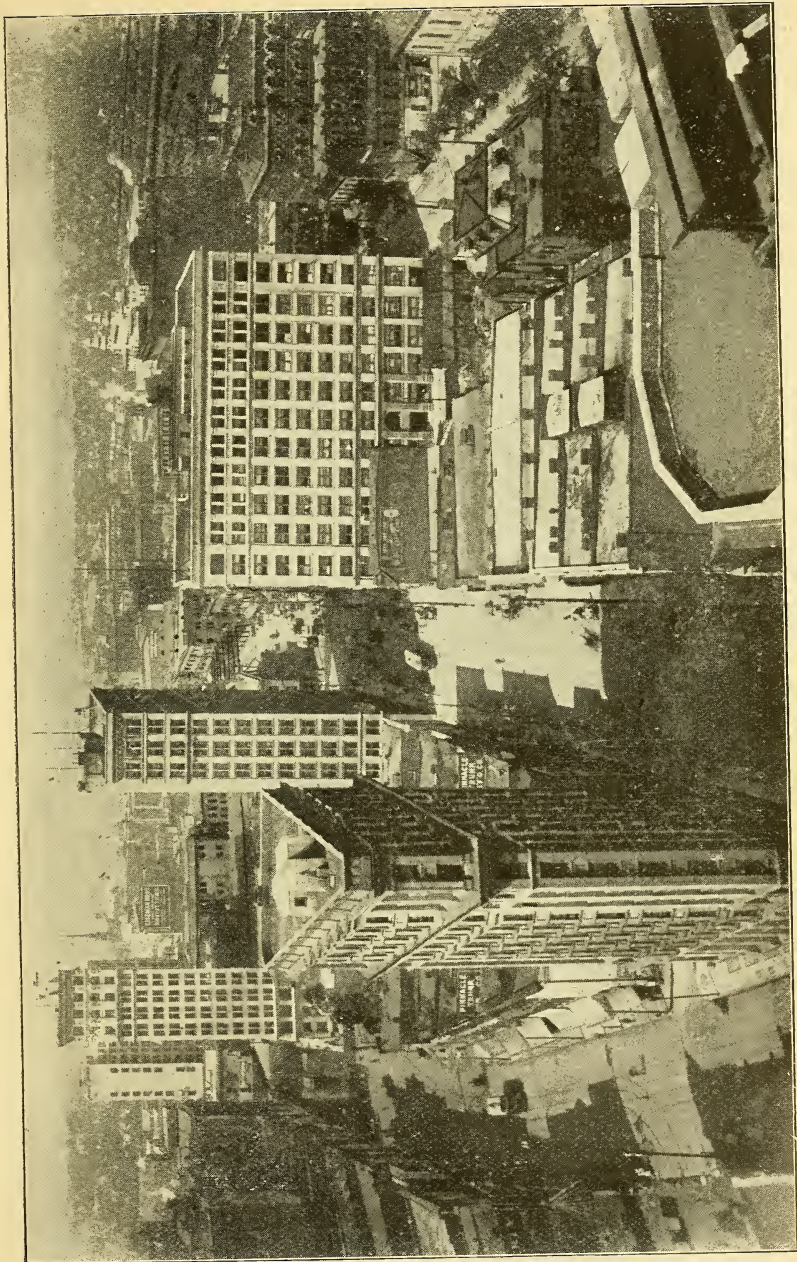
*LOWNDES OFFICE BUILDING  
North Pryor Street, Near Candler Building*

musical center, and many of Atlanta's leading vocal and instrumental music schools are in this building.

The Century Building, at Whitehall and Alabama streets, stands twelve stories above ground at the main Whitehall



*THE PRUDENTIAL*  
*Corner North Broad and Walton Streets*



VIEW FROM TOP OF CANDLER BUILDING

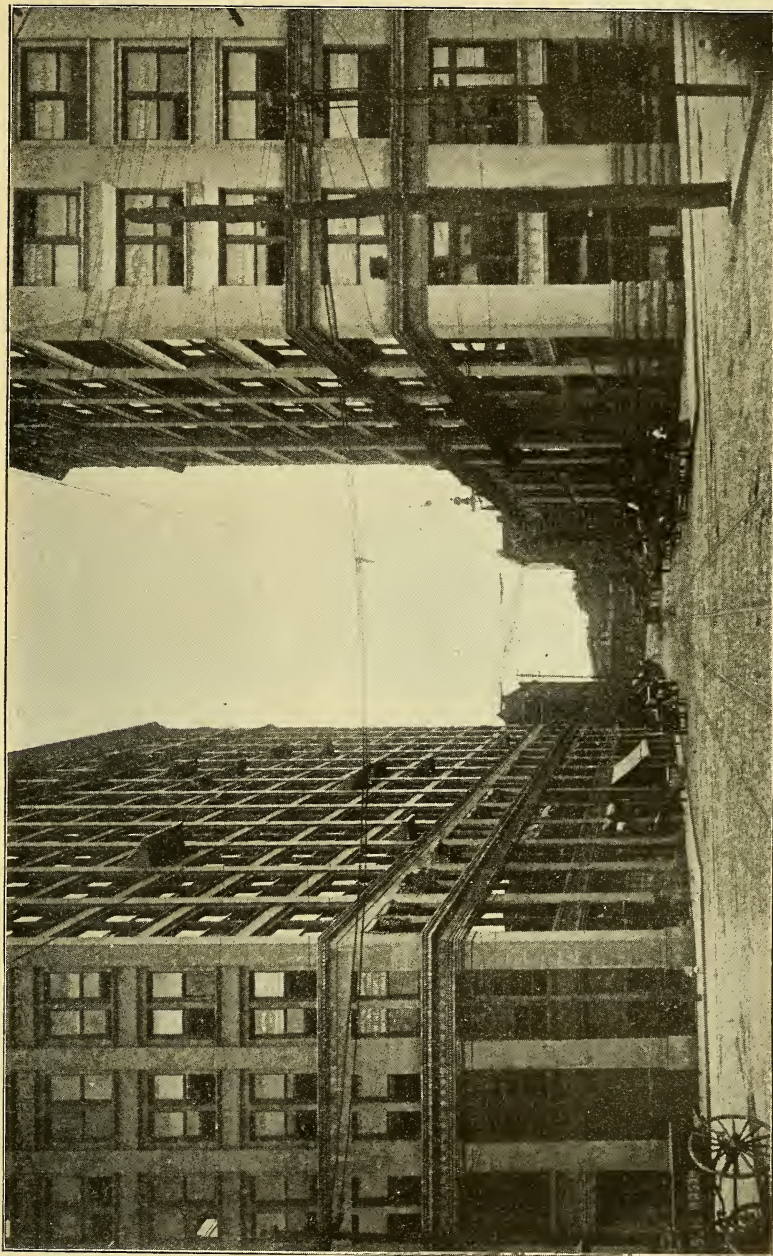
Down Broad

Down Peachtree

Down Forsyth



*BROAD STREET*  
*Looking North From Marietta Street*



*BROAD STREET  
Looking South From Walton*

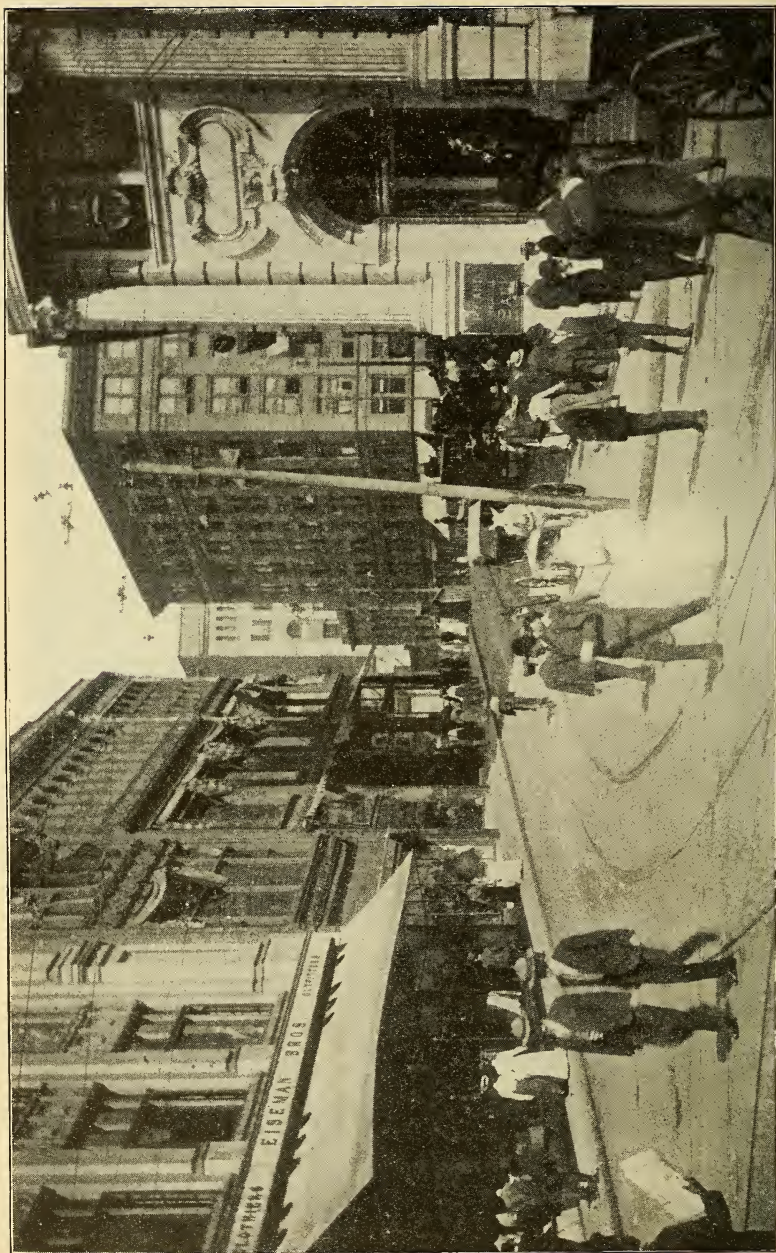


*PEACHTREE STREET*  
*Looking North From Auburn Avenue*

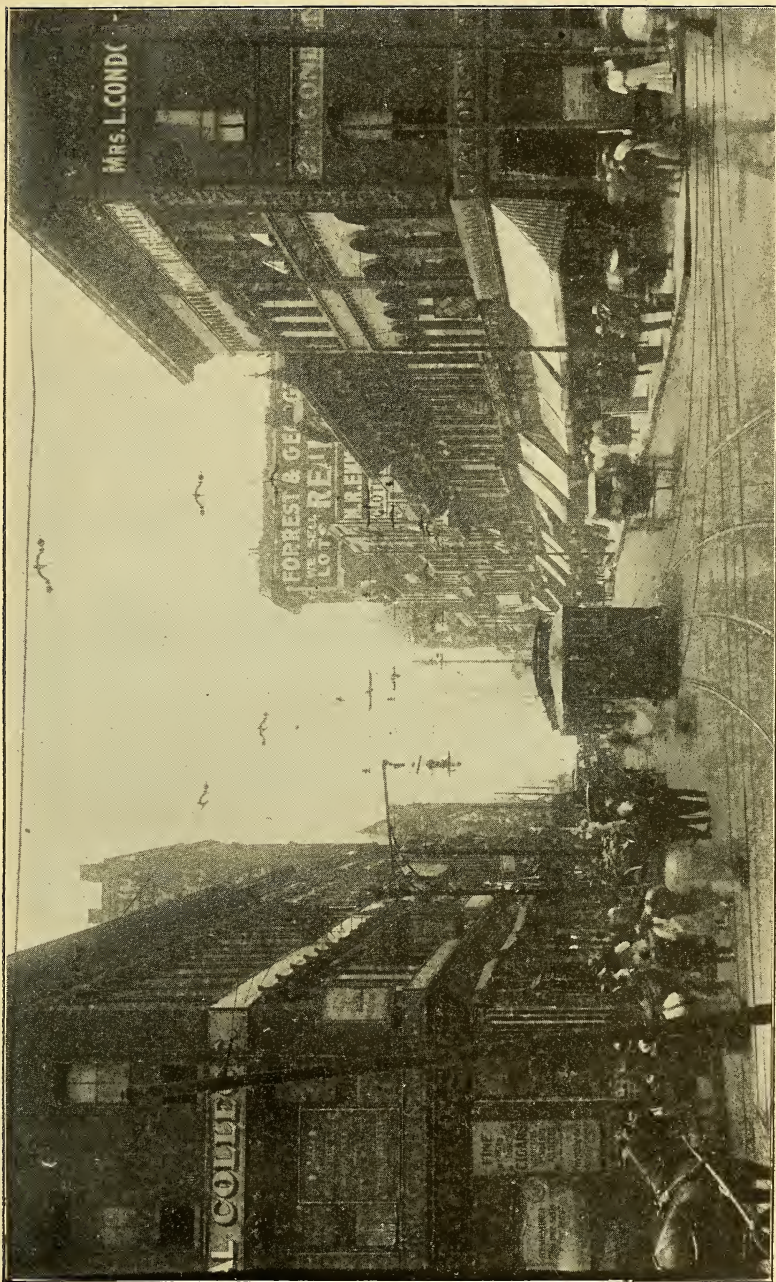




*NORTH PRYOR FROM EDGEWOOD AVENUE  
Showing Wholesale Dry Goods Section—Marion Hotel in the Distance*



*VIEW OF WHITEHALL STREET  
Looking North From Alabama Street*



VIEW OF WHITEHALL STREET  
Looking South From Alabama Street

street entrance, and has a lower or basement story opening on Alabama street. This building was erected by the Scott Investment Company, in 1902. The material is white brick and Georgia marble over steel frame work, with Georgia marble interior finish. Architecturally, this building presents one of the prettiest exteriors in the city; and, standing at the entrance to the great retail district, its splendid proportions and imposing front add largely to the attractions of the section.

The Peters Building stands on the Peachtree approach of Whitehall and Peachtree viaduct, and is seven stories above the the pavement. It has a Wall street front of one story, making it an eight-story structure. It is a splendid steel-framed and pressed-brick building, with modern conveniences, and is one of the most popular office-buildings in the city.

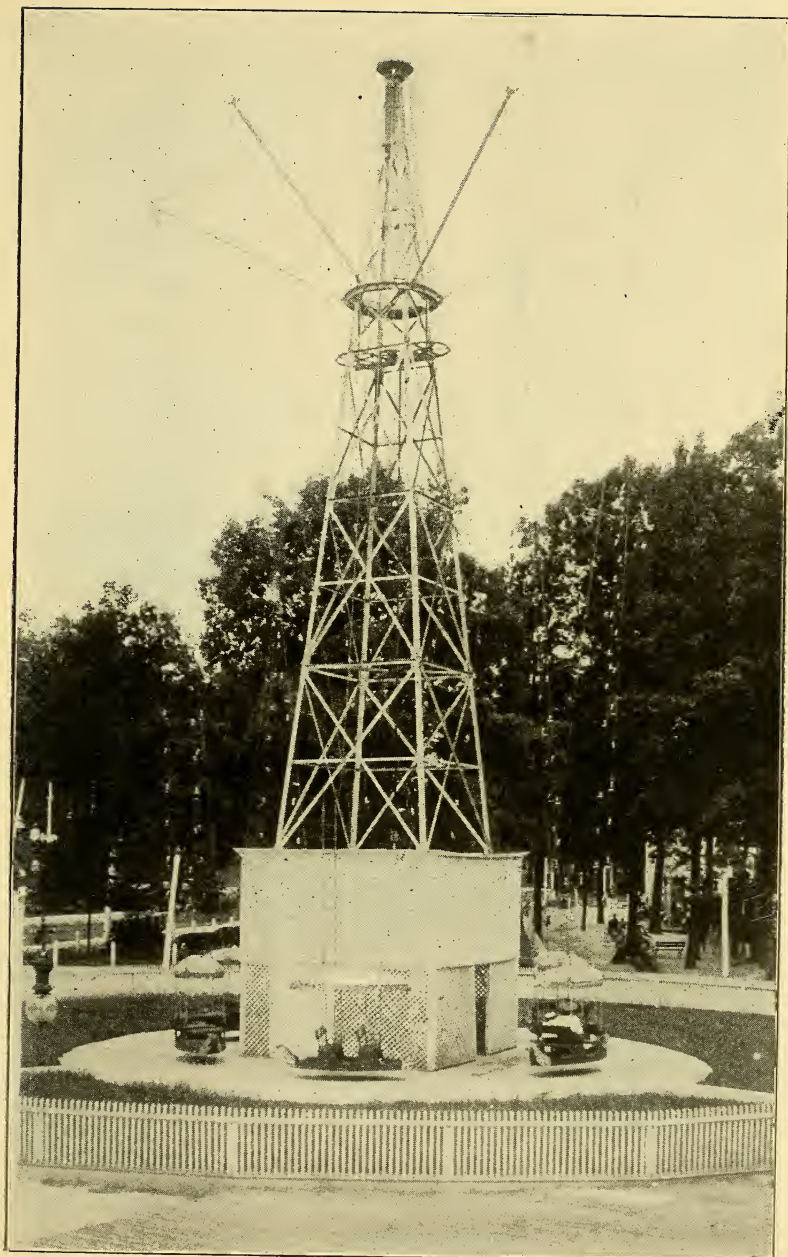
The Inman Building, on South Broad street, Temple Court, at Alabama and Pryor streets; the Kiser, at Pryor and Hunter streets; the Gould on Decatur street; the Grant, at Marietta and Broad streets, constitute the principal additional office-buildings.

This array of splendid buildings has, in the aggregate, offices housing an army of several hundred men and women.

## **The City Parks and Pleasure Resorts**

First in line of mention, when sketching the pleasure resorts of Atlanta, is Grant Park, a magnificent property of one hundred acres, donated, in 1882, by the late Mr. L. P. Grant, a pioneer citizen, and wealthy railroad builder of Atlanta. Later the city added, by purchase, forty acres. As if by nature designed, the topography of Grant Park is such as to respond most readily to the landscape engineer's efforts, and year by year it has developed new beauties and grown more and more attractive.

The Gress Zoo is a leading attraction at the Park, being quite an extensive exhibit of animals, birds and fowls. Mr. G. V. Gress, a wealthy lumber dealer, purchased the menagerie of a stranded circus and presented it to the city, and this formed the nucleus of Grant Park's present collection, which is one of the best in America. The famous Cyclorama painting, representing the battle of Atlanta (also a present to the city by Mr. Gress), which was one of the bloodiest of the war, is another feature at the Park. Splendid drives, well-shaded walks,



*CIRCLE SWING AT PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS*

and the air of freedom about this charming spot are not the least of its many pleasant and enjoyable features.

Grant Park is watered by a number of springs, some of them mineral, in which cool water bubbles up sparkling and refreshing; a small stream skirts the southern boundary and a beautiful lake affords ample facilities for boating. A pleasant spot indeed is the Park, and thousands find recreation and enjoyment, when the long trying days of summer make the place most a need. During the summer seasons concerts by excellent bands are given semi-weekly, and on these occasions large crowds throng the Park. Cars marked "Grant Park" are leaving the center of the city every minute.

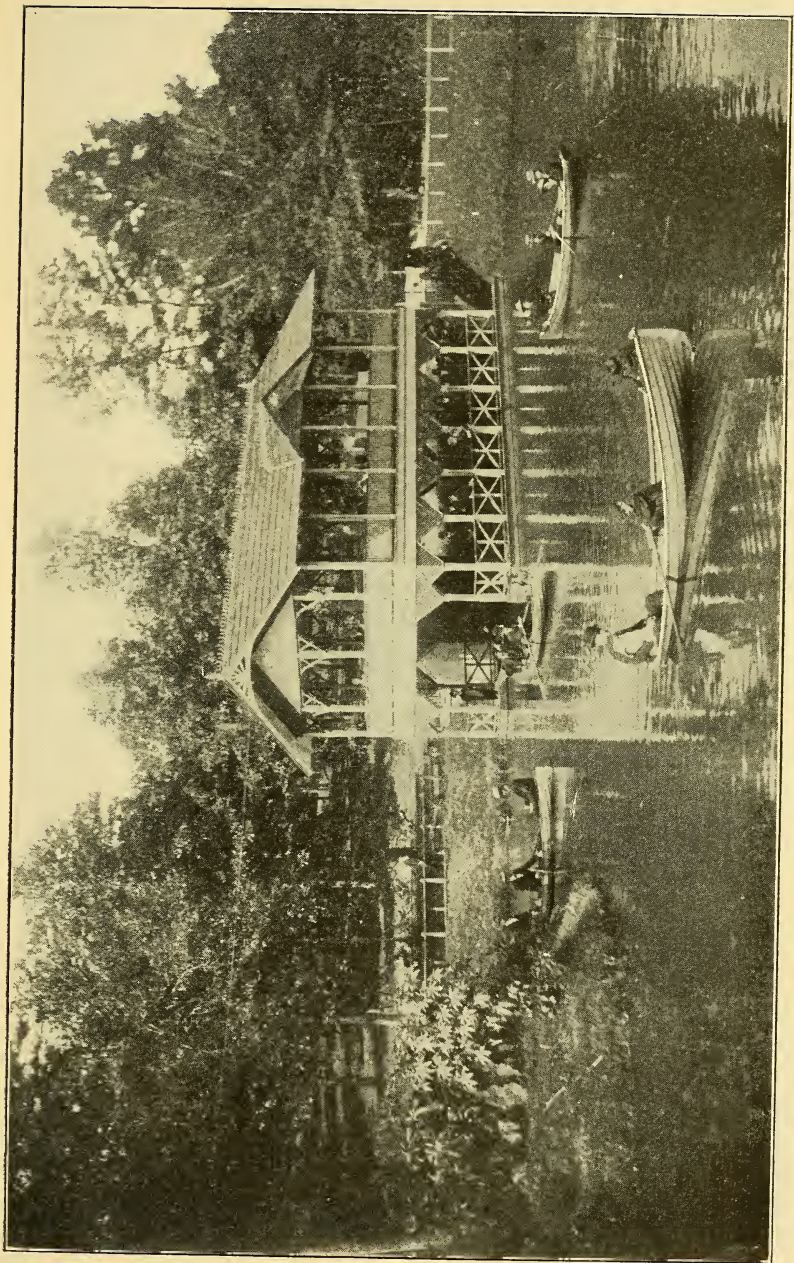
### **Ponce de Leon Springs**

Another exceedingly popular resort is the above property, owned by the Georgia Railway & Electric Company. For many years Ponce de Leon was only attractive for its waters. Two springs coming from beneath the high hills, one of clear, cold freestone water, and the other strongly impregnated with mineral, first brought the place into note. It was owned by a Mr. Armstead, who used to maintain a daily "jug trade" in the city, making morning deliveries from wagons. Later public interest were aroused in Ponce de Leon, horse-cars were extended to the spot, and it became quite popular.

Ponce de Leon Park is the great center for amusements and sports, being provided with swings, merry-go-rounds, toboggan slides, ferris wheels, etc., besides one of the finest skating-rinks in the country, and theatrical attractions of an innocent and fun-making character.

The finest baseball grounds in the South is the latest feature of Ponce de Leon, and the Southern League has adopted, and now uses, these grounds. The diamond is located upon a broad level stretch of land, backed by rising grounds, which form a natural amphitheater, thus affording the builder decided advantages, in bringing out the full seating capacity, and at the same time protecting the view from obstruction at every point.

The transportation facilities to Ponce de Leon are as good as they can possibly be made for the accommodation of the largest crowds. Cars running on one-half minute schedules during summer prevent, to a large extent, congested conditions. Regular every-day schedules are run from various sections



BOAT HOUSE AND LAKE - GRANT PARK

across town, and one may select a route to Ponce de Leon through almost any part of the north side residence section that he may desire to see.

### **Piedmont Park**

Piedmont Park, two and one-half miles north of the center of the city, was first improved by the incorporators of the Piedmont Exposition Company in 1887, for the exposition of that year. In 1894-5 it was greatly enlarged for the Cotton States and International Exposition. The company expended about \$500,000 improving and beautifying the grounds, and during the progress of the exposition, gentlemen who had visited all the fairs of the past, including the great Paris Exposition, declared these grounds to be the most attractive and picturesque they had ever seen. The property covers one hundred and eighty-nine acres. Piedmont cars traverse Peachtree street two miles to the broad avenue (Fourteenth street), which terminates at the main entrance. Various other lines, over splendid North-side residence streets, also run cars to the park.

Piedmont Park is now the property of the city, and large expenditures are being made in beautifying the resort. It is the present place of holding fairs and expositions that take place in Atlanta, but it is contemplated that in the near future a change will be made, and that Piedmont's natural scenic beauty be enhanced and preserved as a pleasure resort, and a new fair-grounds established elsewhere.

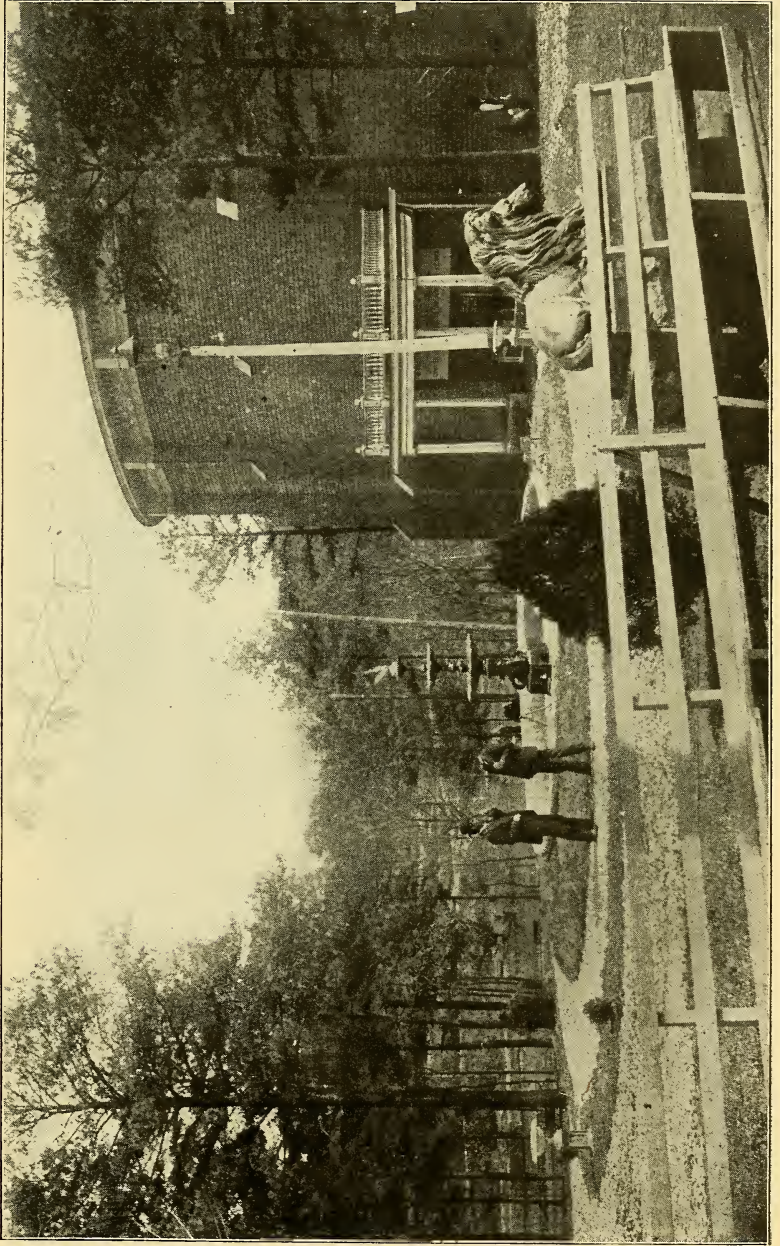
### **Lakewood to the South**

Lakewood is another attraction which, in addition to the splendid boating facilities, is a popular resort for private parties, and a splendid dancing pavilion adds to its attractions. It is a pleasant six-mile trolley ride to Lakewood. Nearby is the Atlanta Gun Club.

### **East Lake, in DeKalb**

East Lake is the country home of the Atlanta Athletic Club, and has a magnificent club-house, surrounded by broad grounds, an enormous lake on which boating and swimming are indulged, while the place has the largest and best equipped golf links in the South. A regular schedule is maintained to the club grounds.





SCENE GRANT PARK, SHOWING CYCLORAMA

### **Collins Park**

On the Chattahoochee, is a favorite resort and popular as a picnic ground. It may be reached by the Western & Atlantic Railroad and the River electric car-line. Ten-cent fares are charged on both lines.

### **The White City**

A new resort, so named on account of the liberal use of pure white paint and electric lights, is located south of the city and in close proximity to Grant Park. It is proving popular, and the varied entertainments are attracting many diversion seekers.

## **Atlanta's Historic Battlefields**

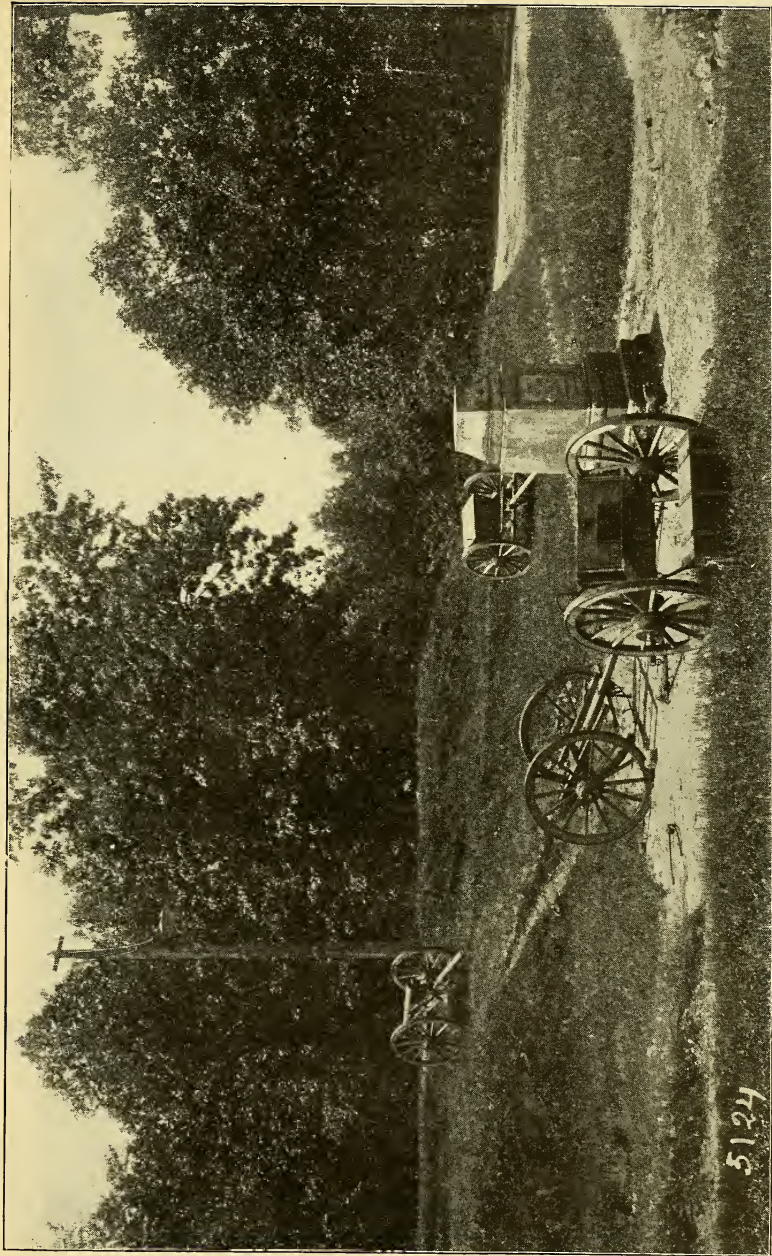
To the visitor, one of the first things, if inclined to see the points of interest about the city, is a desire to visit the historic battle-fields, where some of the bloodiest conflicts of the Civil War took place.

Although time, and the advance and progress of an enterprising people have obliterated many of the evidences of war, there are yet many of the entrenchments and fort mounds to be seen, and a few years ago, under the supervision of some of the leading survivors of the conflict, the important strategic points, locations of various commands of both the Union and Confederate forces, headquarters of commanders, etc., were located and plainly marked. This historic ground is traversed by trolley lines in all directions, making inspection of these many points of interest a pleasant task.

While every trolley line touches at some point the fields of conflict, the Decatur and East Lake lines run through the most important portion, and from points along these lines most of the marked section may be seen. The spot where General McPherson, of the Union forces, fell, is marked by a substantial monument, which stands within a few rods of the Decatur line.

Fort Walker, another historic spot, where fell Brigadier-General W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia, is in the southeast corner of Grant Park, and may be reached by any of the lines extending to that resort.

West of the city are many interesting evidences of the late war, and the battle-fields of this section are reached by the



FORT WALKER  
Grant Park

5124



*THE McPHERSON MONUMENT  
Surrounded by Veterans of the Blue and the Gray—Take Soldiers' Home Cars*

Marietta street line to Howell's, the River line to Bolton, the Georgia Northern line to Marietta. Take the Brookwood cars to Peachtree Creek battlefield.

As intimated above, these evidences of bloodshed and carnage are rapidly vanishing before the onward march of enterprise and industry. This is well. The scars of war are unsightly—as all scars are unsightly. Soon there will be nothing left as a reminder of that bloody strife but the monuments erected to the memory of the gallant dead, North and South. Let these recall the valor of the American soldier, the patriotism and fidelity to duty of American manhood, rather than the strife of contending armies.

## **Atlanta's Residential Sections and Driveways**

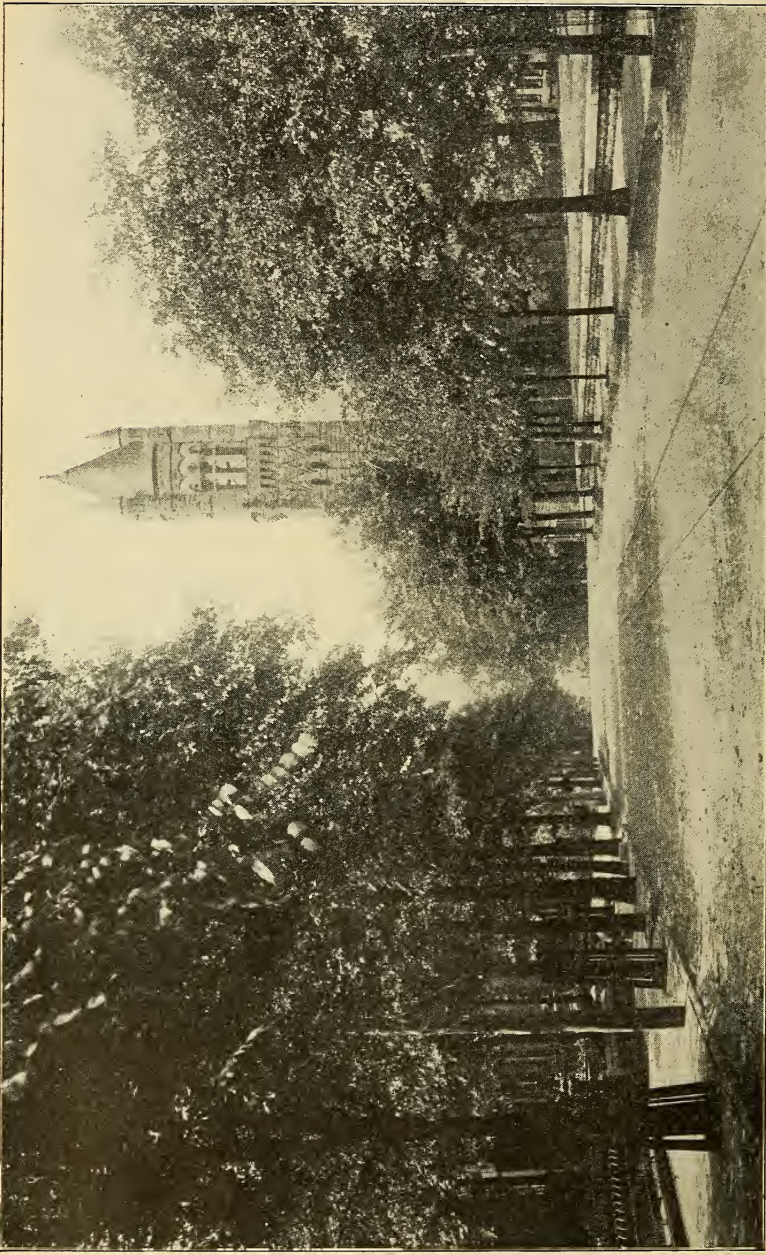
Atlanta is justly proud of its record and present commercial standing, but its beautiful residences (palaces, almost, some of them), and its well-shaded thoroughfares, as well as its charming suburban settlements on every side, are the special joy of its people.

Peachtree street, from Ellis to the city limits, is perhaps the most beautiful residence street in the South. Splendid homes and attractive and well-kept grounds adorn the street all the way, and the tourist who fails to enjoy an auto spin over its smooth asphalt, or perhaps better, an afternoon stroll, if the weather is fine, misses a pleasant feature of the city's many attractions.

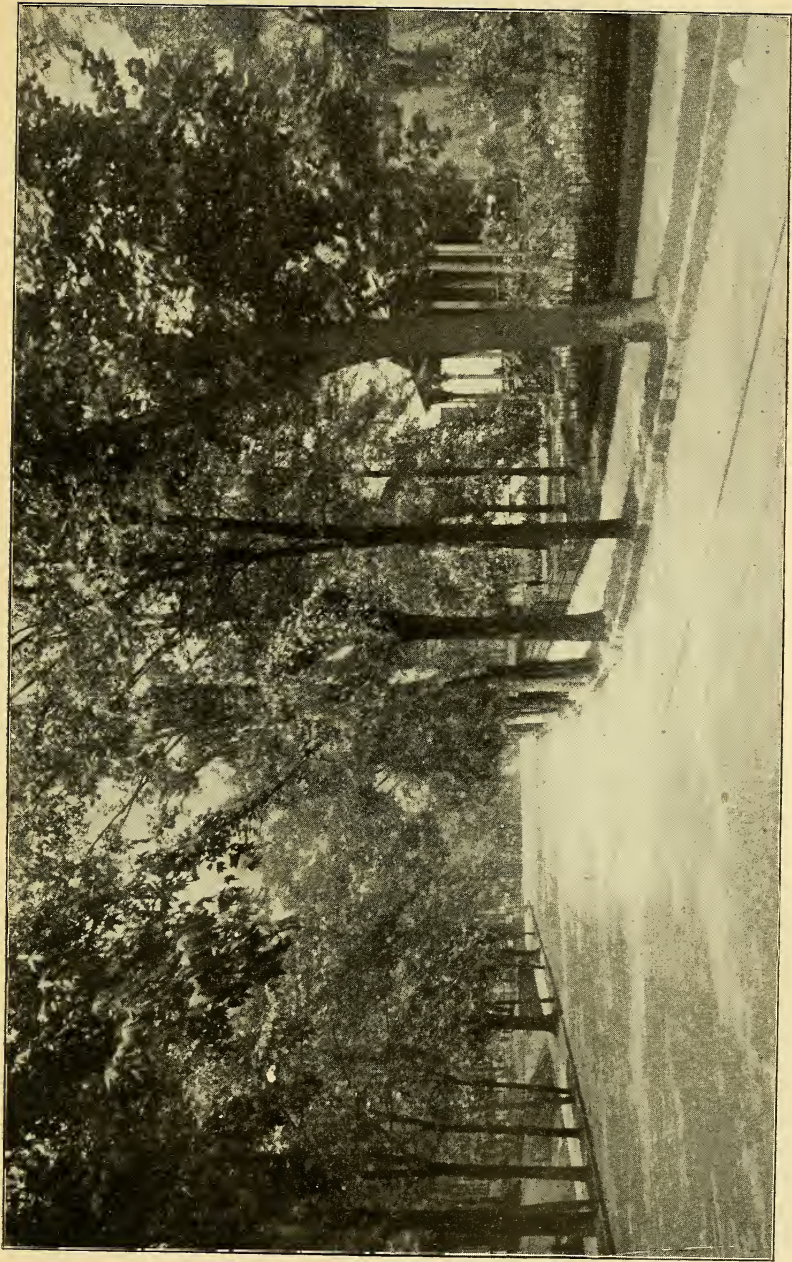
West Peachtree parallels its neighbor from the point of divergence at Baker street, and is adorned by many splendid homes. Side by side the two Peachtrees run until they again come together beyond the city limits, and from thence form a broad boulevard, along which are many splendid country seats, and leads on to Brookwood and Atlanta Heights.

Washington street and Capitol avenue are two of Atlanta's oldest residence streets, and many stately and substantial homes are along these thoroughfares. They skirt the State Capitol ground on the east and west sides.

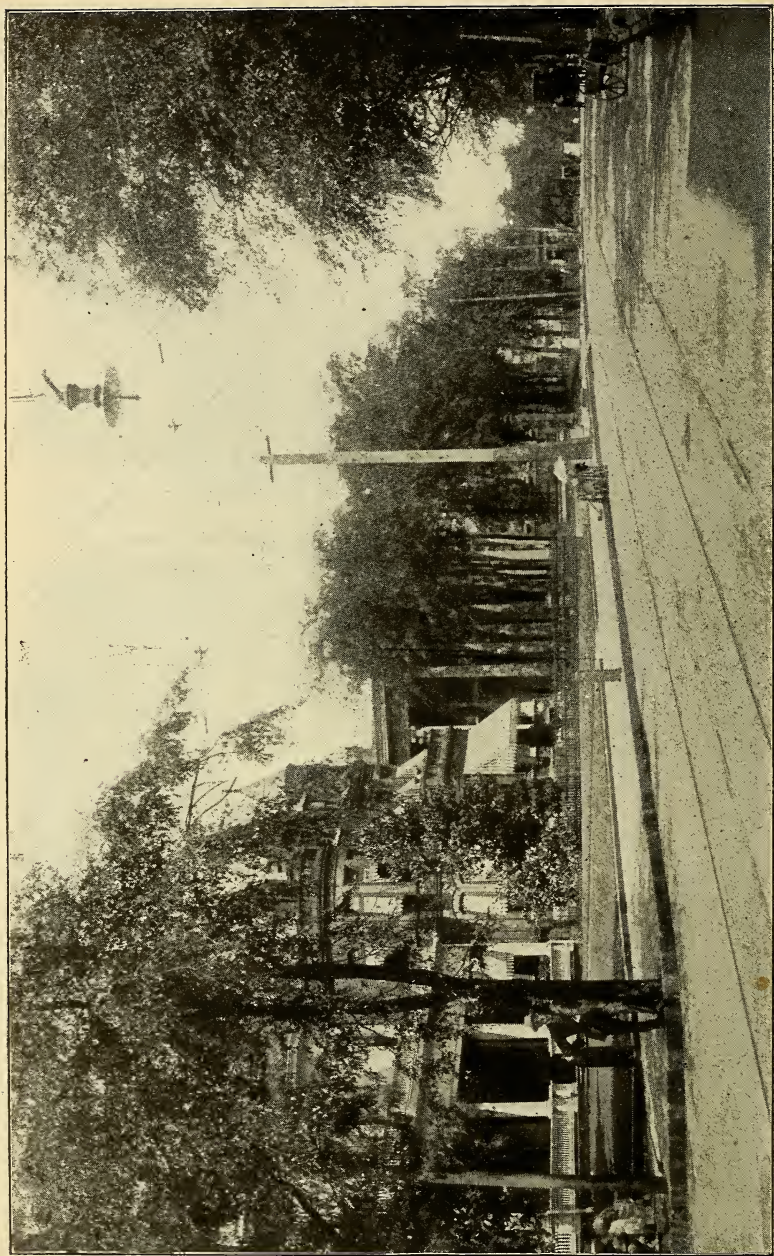
Atlanta's streets and boulevards, extending for miles through beautiful suburbs and into the rural districts beyond, afford many miles of splendid driveway. From Hapeville, eleven miles to the south, to Atlanta Heights, seven miles north of the city, one may drive over eighteen miles (passing through the center of the city) of macadam and asphalt, making a roadway as smooth and pleasant as an ocean beach.



*CAPITOL PLACE  
Opposite Capitol*



WASHINGTON STREET  
Near State Capitol



*PEACHTREE STREET  
Looking North From Aragon Hotel*



Another pleasant drive, and through quite as attractive surroundings, is over the beautiful chert road from the city to College Park, nine miles distant. In this aristocratic municipality is situated Cox College, a noted institution of learning, and the Georgia Military Institute for boys. This drive passes through West End (seventh ward), the home of Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) and of Frank L. Stanton. Six miles out is East point, an independent municipality of extensive manufacturing interests. Between West End and East Point is Fort McPherson Barracks, one of the finest posts in the country.

Oakland City embraces all of the territory, except the Fort reservation, between West End and East Point. This is a most desirable residential suburb, having good school facilities, and the religious sentiment is strong and healthy. Many leading citizens of Atlanta business circles reside here.

### **Atlanta's Architectural Appearance**

No city in the Union presents a more fully up-to-date architectural appearance than Atlanta. Both in the residential and business sections, is this true. If her urgent need in the early days of her rehabilitation period compelled her to improvise rude structures for business, and build cheap homes, her splendid success and present-day opulence entitles her to the most attractive and substantial that skill and brain can plan, and that ample means can supply. The residence section in all parts of the city attests this, as regards the home of the people, in hundreds of instances.

Constant enlargement and expansion mark the business section, which is rapidly becoming built up in handsome modern structures (whole blocks in some instances) which fully sustain the enterprising and progressive spirit for which Atlanta has so long stood sponsor.

### **Atlanta's Churches and Auxiliaries**

Within a few years Atlanta has practically rebuilt its churches. New and beautiful edifices have replaced the old houses of worship, in most instances; material improvement has been made in some, and, with the building of a number additional, Atlanta presents an array of church buildings out-classed by few cities. And Atlanta people are noted as churchgoers. All of the churches are filled, as a rule, at the Sunday



NORRMAN & FALKNER, ARCHITECTS

*FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH*  
*Corner Cain and Peachtree Streets*



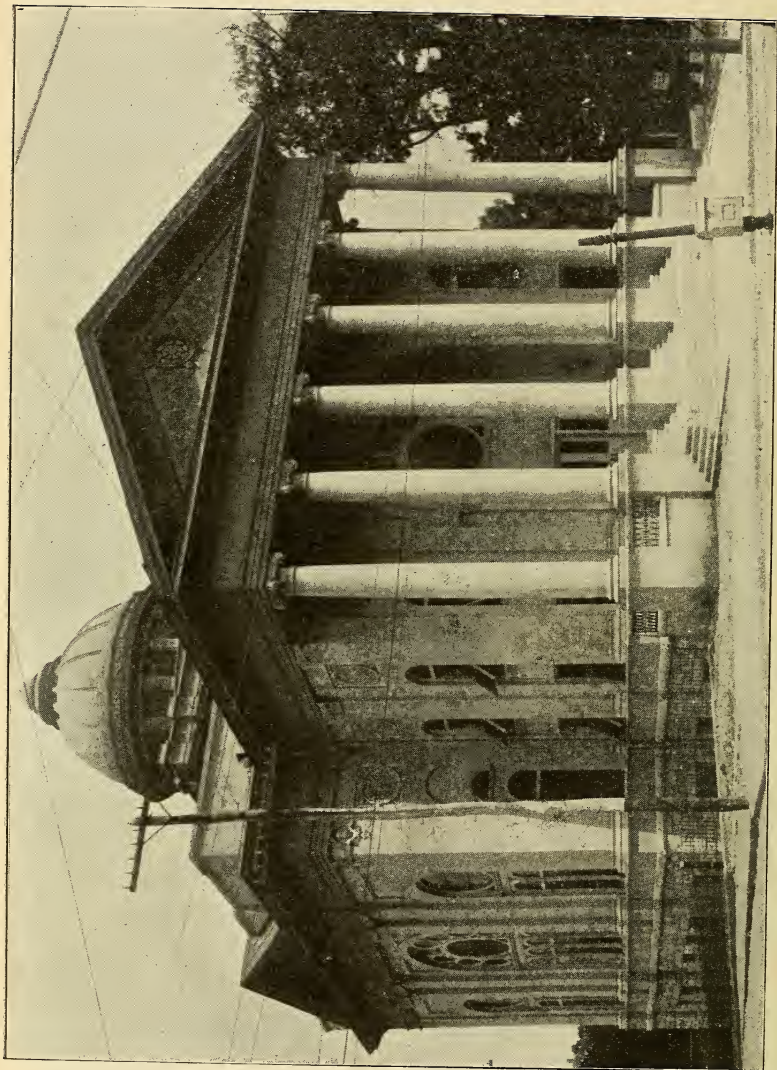
*FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH*  
*Marietta Street, Near Postoffice*



*TRINITY M. E. CHURCH*  
*Corner Whitehall Street and Trinity Avenue*



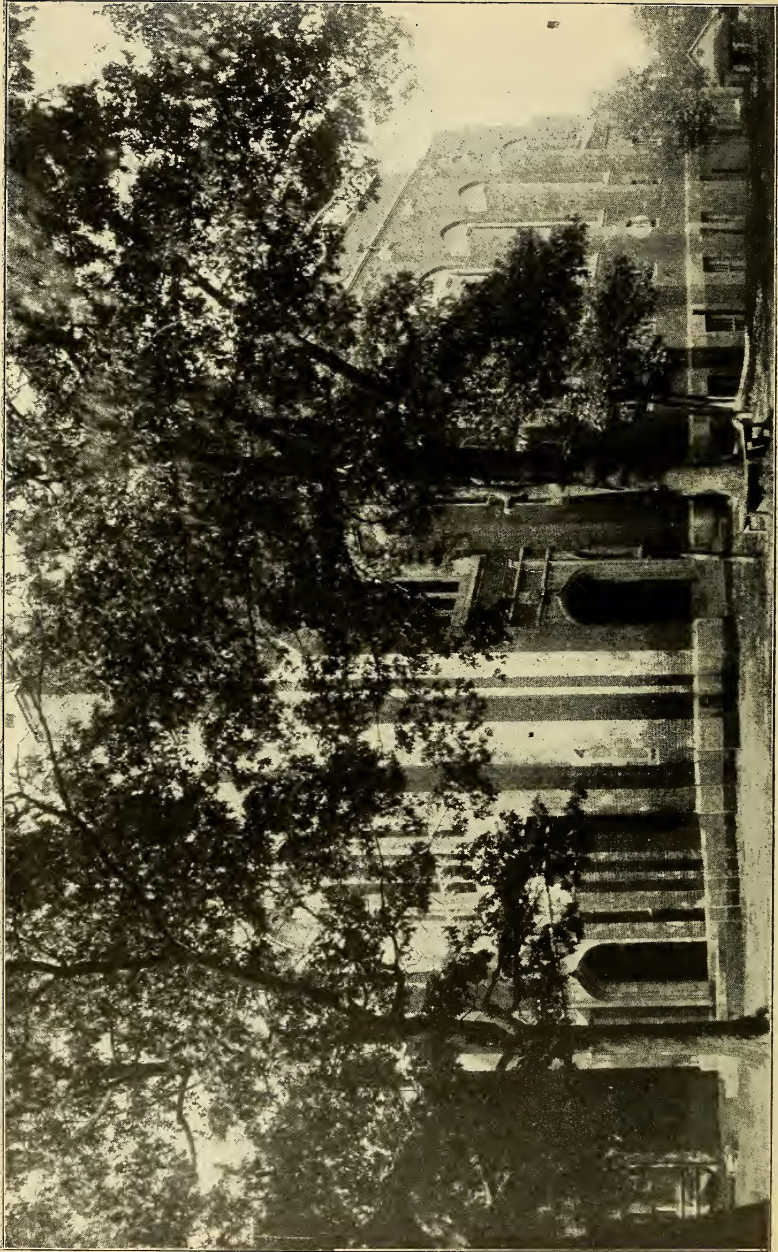
*SACRED HEART*  
*Junction Ivy and Peachtree Streets*



*JEWISH SYNAGOGUE*  
*Corner South Pryor and Richardson Streets*



*SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH  
Washington Street, Corner West Mitchell*



*ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
Peachtree Street, Near Pine*





*ST. MARK'S M. E. CHURCH*  
*Peachtree Street*

which, like other residence communities, was made possible by the convenient and pleasant arrangements of street railway service.

Ansley Park, in North Atlanta, is the latest addition to the immediate suburban communities, and one of the most picturesque and inviting spots about the city. It is the home of many of the wealthy people of Atlanta, and constant additions are being made.

## **Monuments to Great Georgians**

An object of peculiar interest to visitors, and one which Atlanta people hold in highest veneration, is the Grady monument, at the intersection of Marietta and Forsyth streets.

When the death of Mr. Grady occurred in 1889, the hearts of the people, after the first great grief had given place to sorrowful submission, were turned to the accomplishment of a purpose he himself had strongly urged—that of establishing a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and poor of the city. The hospital bearing his name was the result.

But a great nation loved Grady. North, East and West there were thousands who wanted to pay tribute to his greatness, and his goodness, and when the suggestion was made to erect a monument of enduring stone to his memory, and the news of the aims of the people was flashed over the wires from all sections, there came the “amens” of his fellow Americans, and requests to be allowed to contribute to a fund for that purpose came from every quarter.

The beautiful monument, represented by cut in this book is, therefore, the tribute paid to the great Southerner by a reunited nation rather than by a section of country, and noted men of all sections have stood at its base and, looking upon the heroic statue surmounting it, lauded his transcendent worth and expressed their great love for him.

### **Statue of Benjamin Harvey Hill**

In the broad rotunda of the Capitol building stands the statue of Benjamin Harvey Hill, one of Georgia's greatest men, than whom no man ever held more securely the confidence and love of Georgians.

The monument, which is a beautiful Italian marble statue of heroic size, is the tribute of the people to the memory of Mr. Hill. When the movement to erect a monument was pro-



THE BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL STATUE  
*Rotunda of State Capitol*



*THE HENRY W. GRADY MONUMENT  
Opposite Postoffice*

posed, it was suggested that all of the people bear the expense, rather than a few, and that small sums from the many be accepted rather than large amounts. The monument is therefore a people's tribute.

The unveiling of the Hill monument, which took place May 1, 1886, was a momentous occasion. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, was present and paid a feeling tribute to the dead, whom he characterized as "Hill the Faithful."

### **The Erskine Fountain**

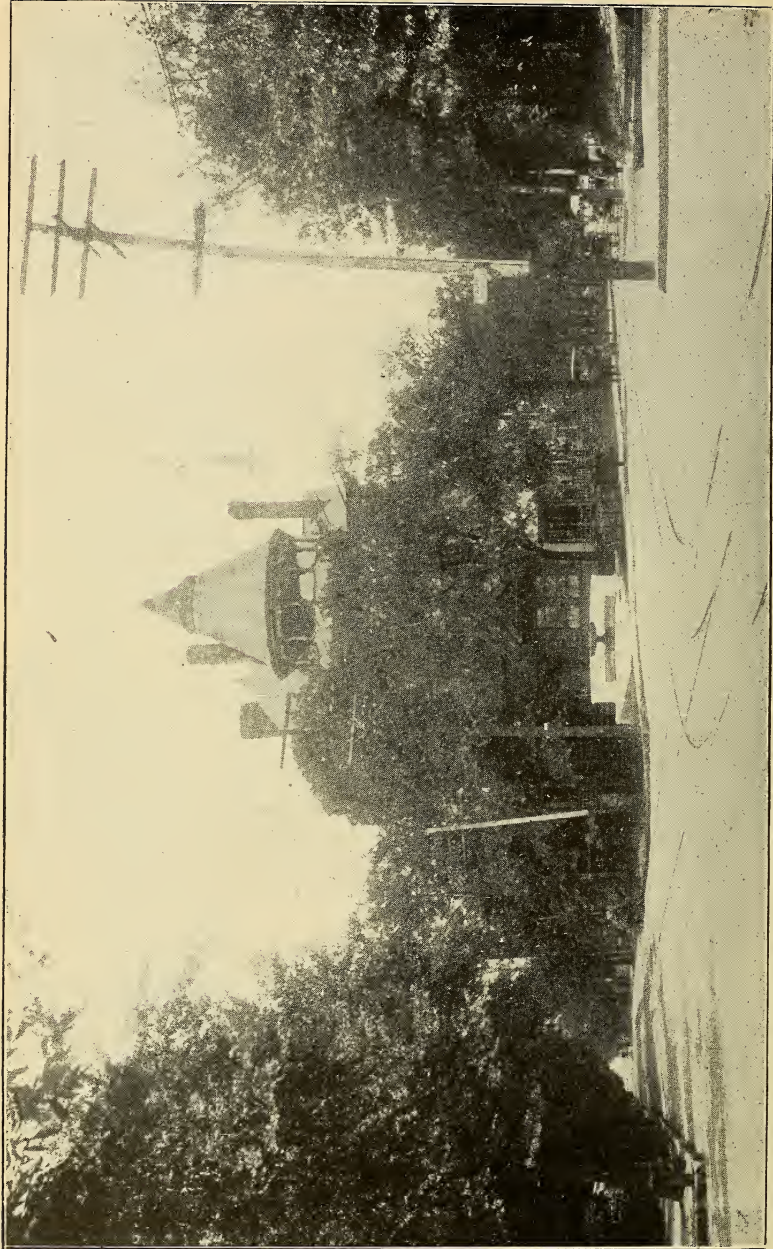
At the junction of West Peachtree and Peachtree streets there stands a beautiful and ever-flowing fount set in semi-circular enclosure of fine marble, erected to the memory of John Erskine, a distinguished Georgian, and former circuit judge of the United States Court. This memorial fountain is one of the attractions of the north side, and is an object of much admiration, on account of its uniqueness of design, and excellence of construction.

### **Equestrian Statue of Gordon**

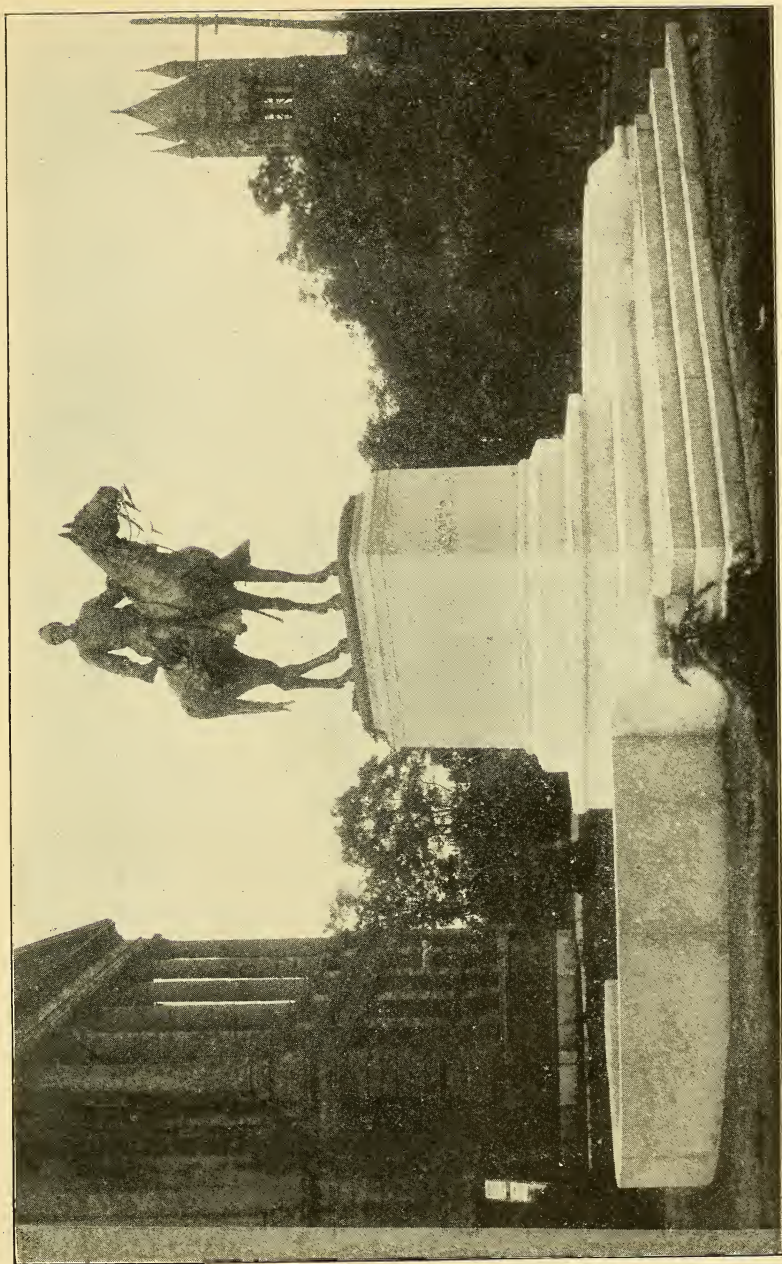
The equestrian statue of John B. Gordon, the warrior-statesman, who, in time of war, was one of the South most gallant generals, and who, in time of peace, distinguished himself as United States Senator, Governor, and in his great work as an evangel of peace and fraternal feeling between the North and the South, stands upon the northwest front of the grounds of the State Capitol.

This is one of the most beautiful and expensive individual monuments in the South, costing \$25,000, and was erected upon subscriptions secured by the Confederate veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy and other patriotic organizations to the amount of \$10,000, added to which was an appropriation of \$15,000 by an act of the Georgia Legislature, which act also created a commission, composed of prominent Georgians from the various sections of the State, to which act also created a commission, composed of prominent.

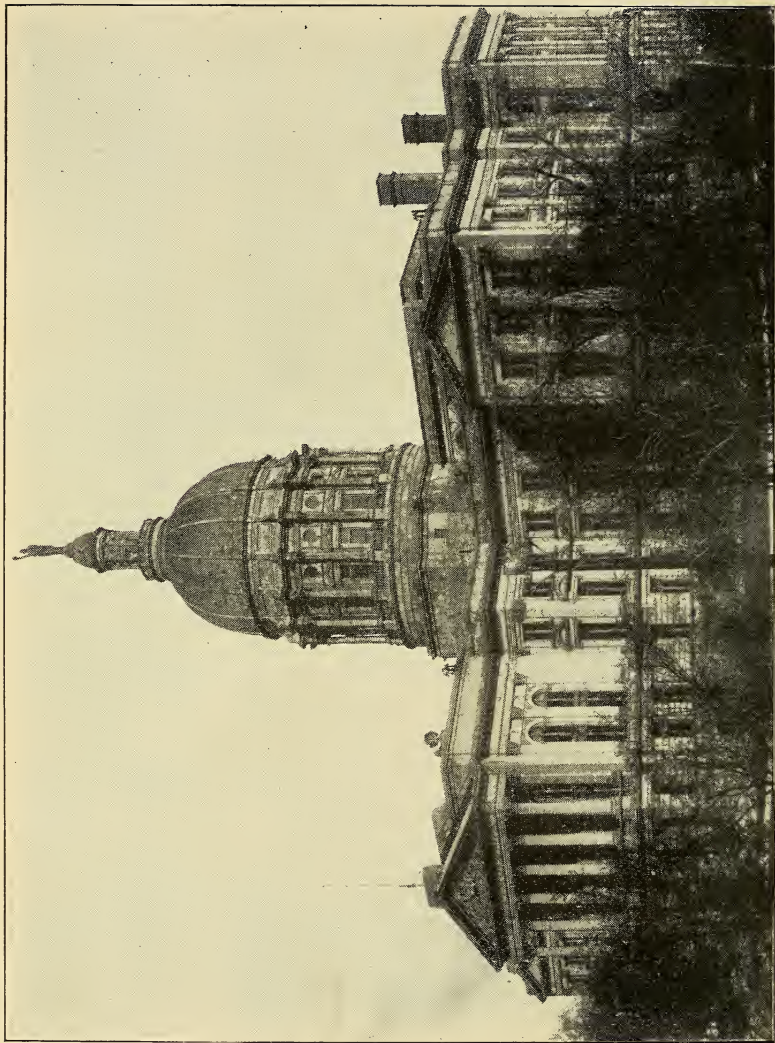
The unveiling, which took place May 25, 1907, was the occasion of one of the most notable demonstrations ever witnessed in the country.



THE ERSKINE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN  
*Junction of the Two Peachtrees*



*THE GORDON EQUESTRIAN STATUE  
On Capitol Grounds*



STATE CAPITOL



## Georgia's Capitol Building

Standing upon an eminence near the center of the city, and occupying an entire block, bounded by Washington and East Hunter streets, Capitol avenue and Capitol Square, Georgia's Capitol building is, easily, the most attractive building in the city.

The cut of the building, which occupies a space in this book, gives an intelligent idea of its architecture and mammoth proportions. The material is of oolitic limestone, with Georgia marble interior. It was built by the State at a cost of \$1,000,000, which was the original appropriation made by the act of the Legislature authorizing its construction; and the claim is made that it is the only instance on record where so large an appropriation for a building exactly met the demands and without the covering back into the treasury of a single dollar. Georgia's Capitol was constructed for just what it was designed to cost. Honorable Henry D. McDaniel, of Walton county, was Governor, and chairman of the commission having charge of the work, and the disbursement of the funds.

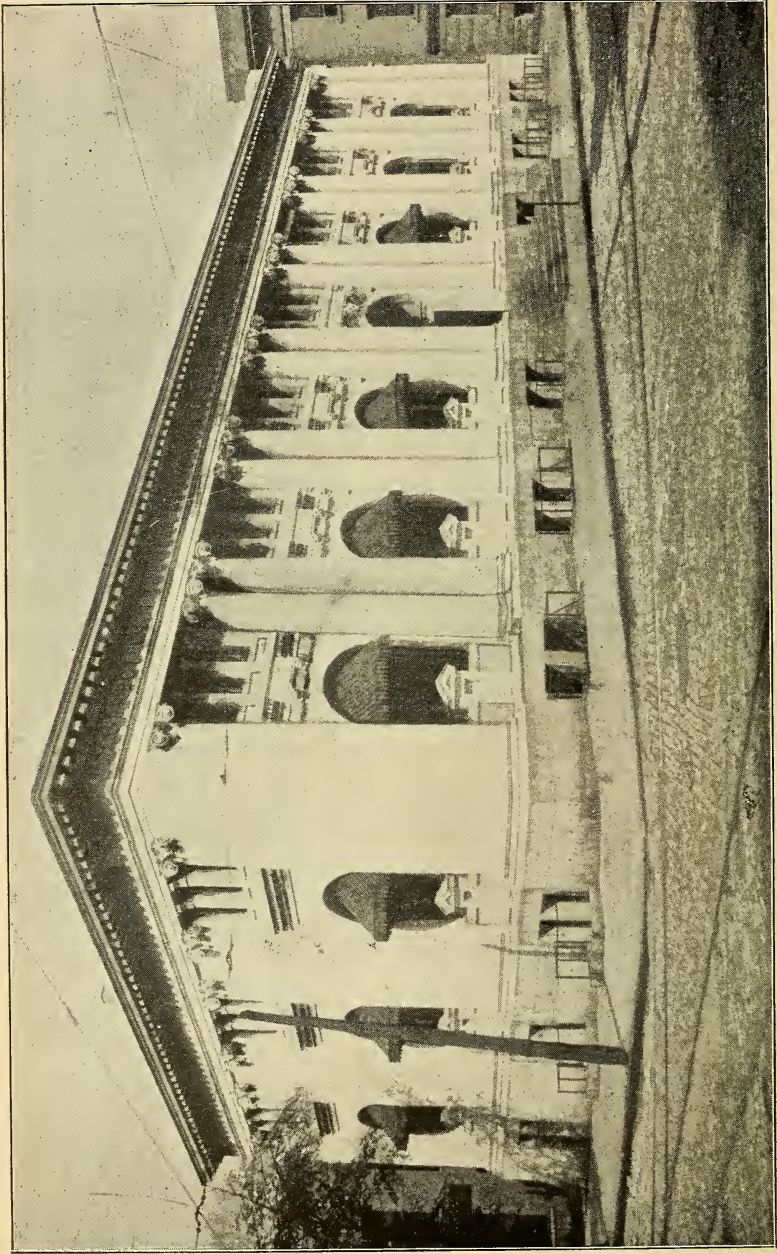
A feature of especial interest to visitors at the Capitol is the collection of oil paintings of famous Georgians, who have figured in the affairs of State from the time of Oglethorpe to the present day. These paintings are arranged along the walls of the broad rotunda, and lend an impressive and solemn dignity to the surroundings.

The statue of Benjamin Harvey Hill stands at the first floor landing in the rotunda, and the equestrian statue of John B. Gordon graces the capitol grounds. These monuments receive more extended notice elsewhere.

## The Carnegie Library

The Carnegie Library of Atlanta was organized May 6, 1899. The organization of this library united literary interests in the city and consolidated the property of the Young Men's Library Association, the \$100,000 gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the annual appropriation of \$5,000 from the city of Atlanta to support a free public library. In December, 1899, Mr. Carnegie added \$25,000 to his original gift, and subsequently in March, 1901, he gave \$20,000 more.

The Young Men's Library Association, which was organized in 1867, had struggled to maintain a public library for the



*THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY  
Carnegie Way and North Forsyth Street*

city. Without endowment and without municipal aid the association was crippled in its endeavors; yet, by the individual efforts of its directors and members, property to the amount of about \$75,000 had been accumulated. Realizing that the day of the subscription library was over, and desiring to make the library absolutely free, the directors, through Mr. Walter M. Kelly, succeeded in interesting Mr. Carnegie, and he offered to give the city \$100,000 to build a new library if the city would furnish a site and guarantee \$5,000 a year for its support.

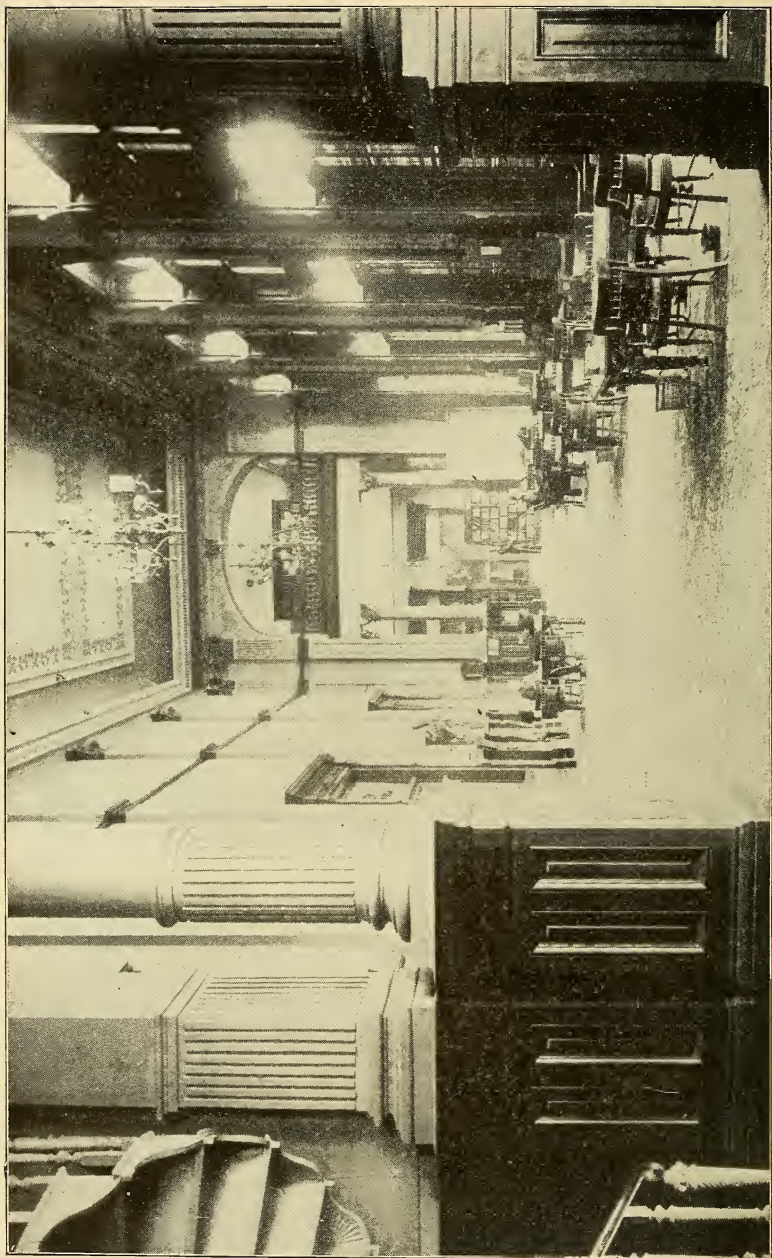
By the terms of the consolidation the Young Men's Library Association agreed to furnish the site for the new library, a centrally located lot on the corner of Forsyth and Church street, since changed to Carnegie Place, being purchased at a cost of \$35,000. In addition, the old association donated its stock of books, pamphlets, pictures, etc., to the new institution.

The building is of the conventional Ionic order with classic ornamentation, and similar in style to the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. The general effect is simple and pleasing. The material is white Georgia marble. The total cost of the building, including architects' fees, stacks, and furniture, was \$145,000.

## **The State Library**

The State Library, occupying one of the handsomest public halls in the State Capitol, is considered the best law library in the Southern States. It contains over 65,000 volumes, of which about half are law books, and about half miscellaneous works and government and State documents. The law library includes the Supreme Court reports of every State in the Union, with the Federal reports and the English and Irish reports, besides all the standard text-books and digests, and the statutes of the different States.

There are comparatively few books in the line of general literature, but there are some historical works of great value, including the De Renne collection of works on Georgia and the Southeastern States, written in colonial times. The purchases of law books are under the supervision of the Supreme Court, and the law library is kept supplied with the latest editions of the best books.



INTERIOR STATE LIBRARY  
*In State Capitol*

## The Georgia School of Technology

This important branch of the University of Georgia was authorized in 1885 by a State appropriation of \$65,000, supplemented by a gift of \$50,000 by the city of Atlanta; and, in addition to a liberal annual appropriation by the Legislature, the city appropriates \$2,500 annually toward its support. The act establishing the school provides that "There shall be established in connection with the State University, and forming one of the departments thereof, a Technological school, for the education and training of students in the mechanical and industrial arts. That there shall be one beneficiary for each representative in the General Assembly, to be selected by the Board of Education in each county on competitive examination, and who shall be first entitled to the benefits of the school; that the tuition of said school shall be free to all students who are residents of Georgia."

The buildings are an academic building of brick, 130x120 feet, four stories high above basement, which contains ample accommodations in halls, offices, apparatus rooms, recitation and lecture halls, library and chapel; and a workshop, also of brick, 250x80 feet, two stories high above basement, which is equipped with machinery and tools from the best makers and the latest patterns. The mechanical department has been put on a footing with the most approved and complete shops in the country, and hardly any process requiring fine material and accurate workmanship is beyond its capacity.

The chemical and physical laboratories have been fitted up with reference to practical work, and the appliances are of the newest and best, and such additions will be made from time to time as may be required for experimental research. The school affords an education of high grade, founded on mathematics, the English language, and physical sciences and drawing, while it gives familiarity with such industrial pursuits as will enable the graduate to earn a living.

The school was organized in 1888, with a faculty of nine professors in the academic department and four instructors in the mechanical department.

Since its establishment the Legislature has made many improvements. A dormitory has been added, costing \$15,000, and a textile department, fully equipped and thorough in its training has been added.

### **Institutions for the Education of the Negro**

Atlanta has six institutions for higher negro education elaborately equipped and liberally endowed. These are the Atlanta University, Spelman Seminary, Clarke University, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morris Brown College, and the Atlanta Baptist College. In equipment, these institutions are fully equal, if not superior, to the University of Georgia, and the other colleges for the education of the whites. It is important to know that in two of these institutions the practical side of education receives much attention. At Clarke University and at Spelman Seminary negro men are taught various trades and negro women are trained, not only in all kinds of domestic economy, but as nurses for hospitals, etc.

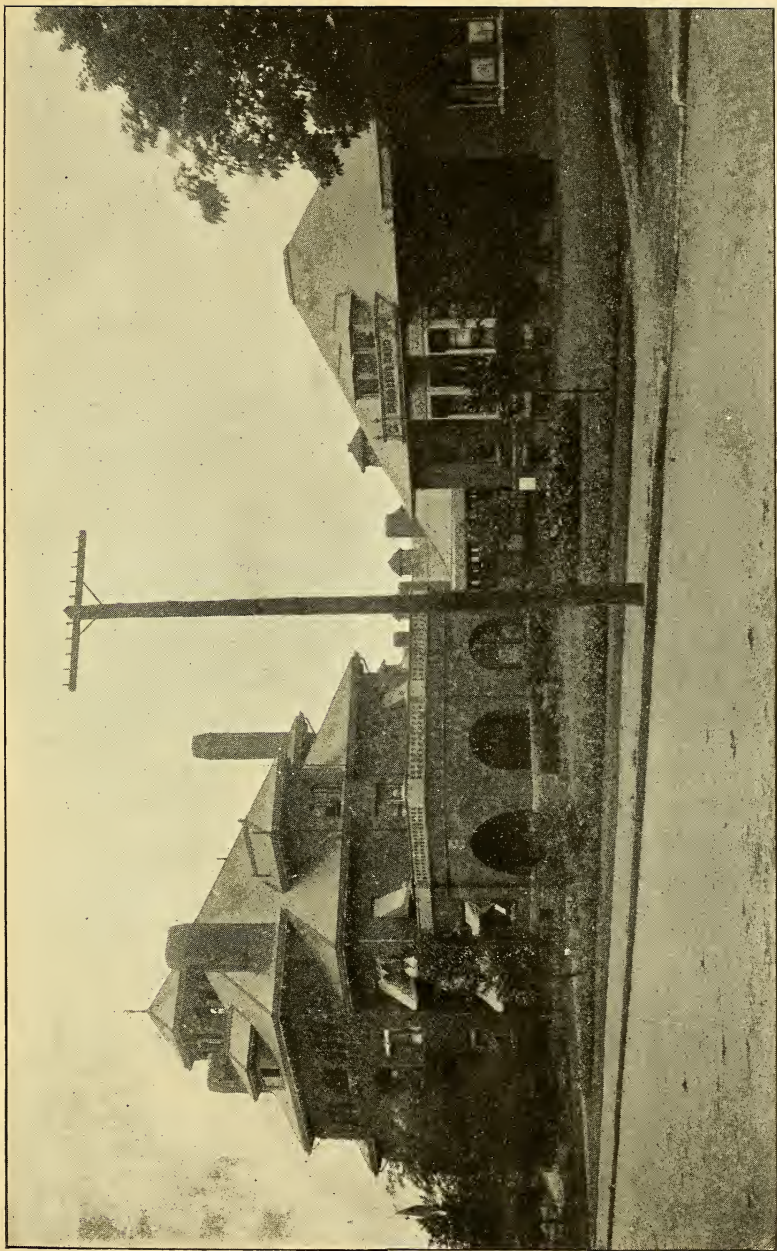
### **Grady Memorial Hospital**

One of Atlanta's crowning charities is Grady Memorial Hospital, erected by popular subscription soon after the death of Henry W. Grady, and dedicated to his memory, it being recognized that no more fitting tribute of respect could be paid the great Georgian by his home city than the organization and perpetuation of a splendid charity, a work so in unison with his life-work and the impulses of his generous heart.

Grady Memorial Hospital was completed in 1892, and tendered to the city, and by it accepted upon conditions of perpetual maintenance as a charitable institution. It is constructed with a view to the accommodation of both white and colored patients, with children's and maternity wards separate, besides provisions for the isolation of patients requiring it.

Trustees, consisting of one citizen from each ward, and three from the city at large, selected by council, have general oversight of the management of the hospital and a board of physicians selected by the trustees direct the medical affairs of the institution. The staff consists of a superintendent and four staff physicians. The latter are appointed upon competitive examination, and the term of service is two years. An appointment to service upon Grady Hospital staff of house physicians is a much-coveted distinction, and the young doctor who wins preferment must be exceedingly bright and highly qualified. Under the direction of a head nurse and matron the hospital employs four graduate and twenty-one pupil nurses.

Grady Memorial Hospital is located upon ample grounds on



*THE GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
98 Butler Street*

Butler street, and has as its immediate neighbors the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Southern Dental College.

Like all charitable institutions, the Grady Memorial Hospital receives a limited number of pay patients, the provisions being in the proportion of one pay patient to ten charity patients. The high character of service, and the excellent equipment of the hospital create demands upon the full capacity of its pay departments all the time.

### **Other Hospitals and Infirmaries**

Besides the Grady Memorial Hospital, there are three denominational institutions where charity patients are received for care and treatment. The oldest of these is the Presbyterian Hospital, which is at 17 West Cain street. The building was constructed especially for hospital purposes, and formerly occupied by the Holmes Sanitarium. The hospital is, as its name indicates, under the management of the Presbyterian Church, and is a well-equipped and well-managed institution. The rates to pay patients are liberal, and its staff of physicians are from among the best medical men in Atlanta.

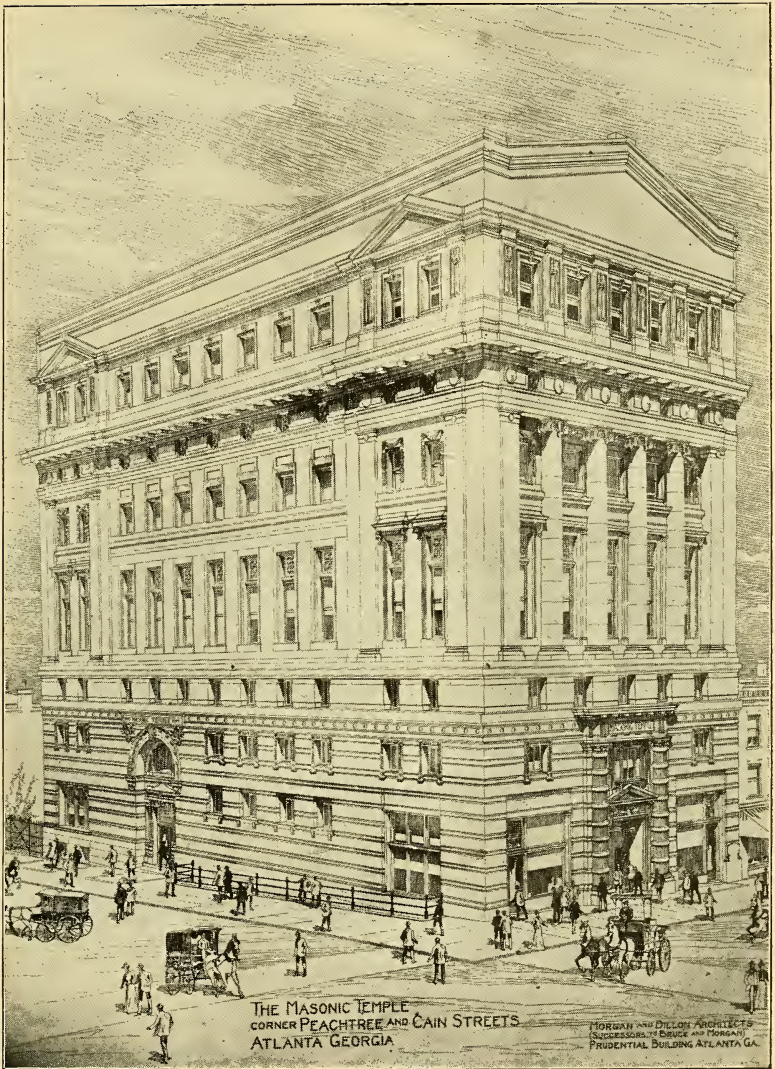
The Baptist Tabernacle Infirmary, founded by Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, comes next in order of establishment, and is one of the best managed hospitals in the country. The infirmary maintains fair rates to pay patients, and is liberally supported. No sufferer, however poor, is turned away, if relief can be afforded by the Tabernacle Infirmary.

The Wesley Memorial Hospital is a Methodist institution, established to commemorate the bi-centennial of the birth of John Wesley. This hospital is situated upon a beautiful lot (one-fourth of a block), at the corner of Courtland and Auburn avenues, the already large and commodious building having recently been enlarged by the erection of a nurse's dormitory and other essentials. This is a charitable institution, depending upon the church and revenues derived from pay patients.

St. Joseph's Infirmary is a Roman Catholic institution, situated at 294 Courtland avenue, and is the oldest hospital in the city. The buildings are ample and well-arranged for hospital purposes, and it is very popular with the people.

The foregoing does not constitute all of the hospital accommodations of Atlanta. There are several sanitariums operated by leading members of the medical profession which rank in





every particular with the best of like institutions in the country. Among the most prominent of the foregoing are the Noble Sanitarium, 131 South Pryor street; Howel Park Sanitarium, in West End; the Pasteur Institute, 85 Luckie street; National Surgical Institute, 70 South Pryor street; Elkin-Goldsmith Sanitarium, 27 and 29 Luckie street; Dr. U. O. Robertson, 172 Capitol avenue.

The Keely Institute, at 299 Woodward avenue, and the Victor Sanitarium, 321 Whitehall street, are for the treatment and cure of inebriety and drug-taking.

## Clubs and Club Homes

The Capital City Club, the chief social organization in the city, was organized in 1883. Its membership is large, and is drawn from the leading financial and business element of the city, as well as a long list of professional men. It also has many non-resident members in various sections of the country. The club maintains elegant and commodious quarters at the corner of Peachtree and Ellis streets, where have been entertained, from time to time, many of the most distinguished men of the nation, among whom were Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, W. J. Bryan, and Theodore Roosevelt.

The Piedmont Driving Club is a decidedly aristocratic organization, maintaining elegant quarters adjoining Piedmont Park. The social functions of the club are always the most elegant and elaborate.

The Atlanta Athletic Club is a flourishing and exceedingly popular association of young men of the city. It owns an elegant home at 37 Auburn avenue, which was constructed upon plans especially designed for club purposes.

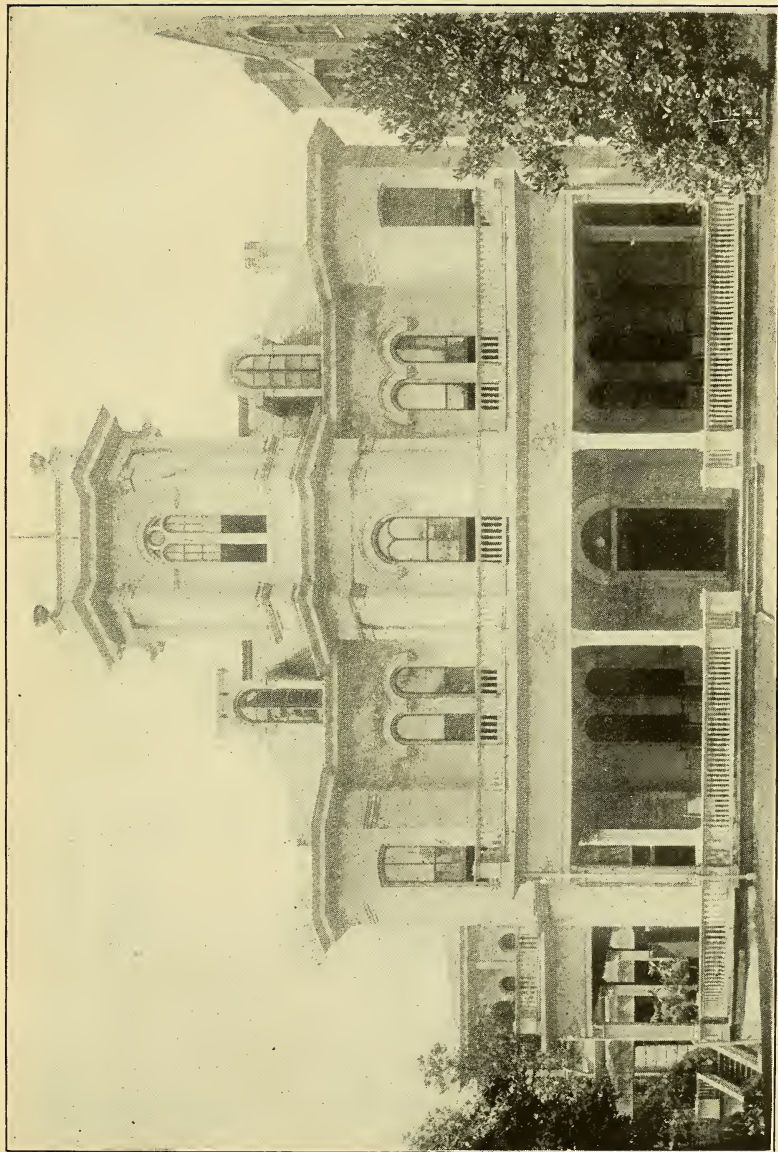
Atlanta is State headquarters for the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. A large section on the fifth floor of the Grand building is the home of this, as well as the local organization.

The Transportation Club is an organization of railroad passenger and freight traffic men, with club rooms on the eighth floor of the Equitable building.

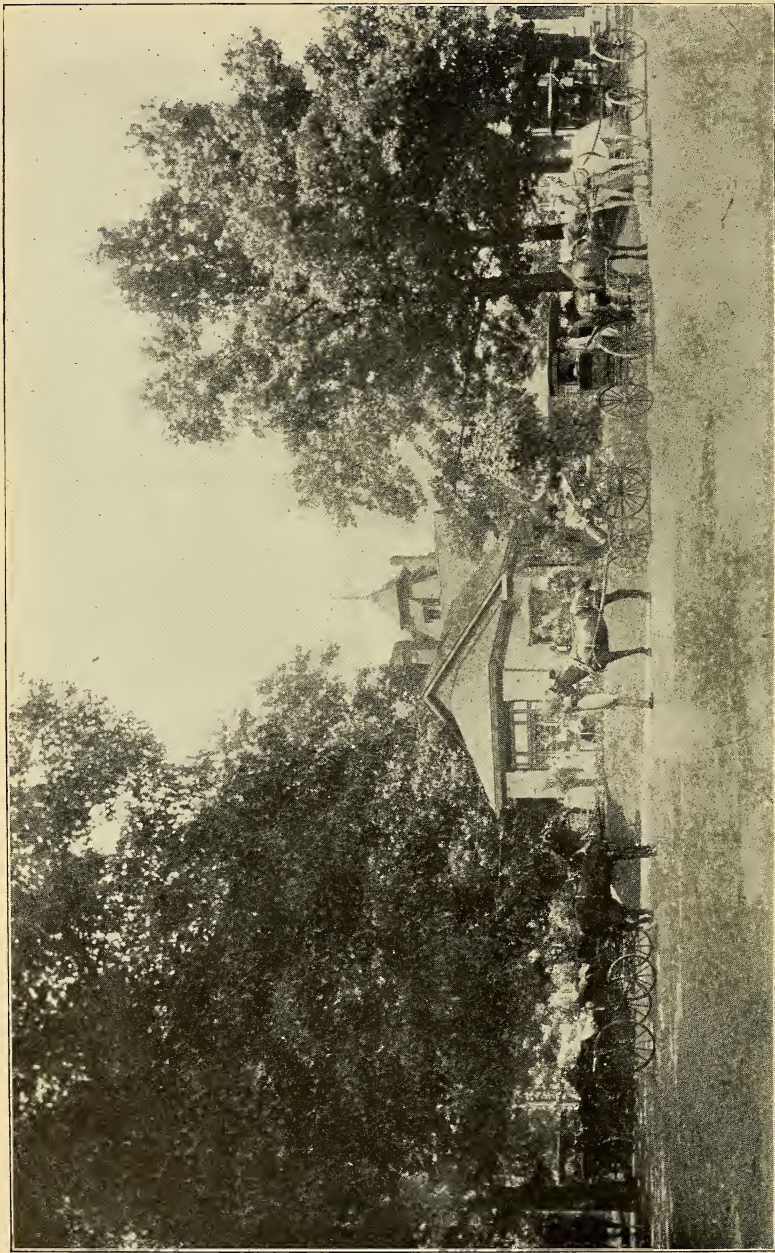
The Atlanta Turn-Verein and the Frund-Schaftsbund Benevolent Societies, are German organizations on North Forsyth street.

The Atlanta Gun Club has shooting grounds at Lakewood and a strong membership of lovers of the sport.

The Emmet Club, Atlanta Kennel Club, Canadian Society, Gate City Guard Club, Georgia Club, Northern Society, and the Saturday Night Club, are all active promoters of society in Atlanta.



THE CAPITOL CITY CLUB  
Corner Bechtel and Ellis Streets.



**PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB**  
*Near Piedmont Park*

## Atlanta's Splendid Hotels

Some of the most expensive and imposing structures in Atlanta are found among the hotels of the city.

The Kimball House, Atlanta's oldest and far-famed hotel, standing in the geographical center of the city, has just been remodeled and reconstructed and made thoroughly up-to-date in every feature.

The Aragon, at Peachtree and Ellis streets, enjoys the distinction of standing in the threshold of the fashionable quarter, and is a fine exponent of the architect's skill, among the many splendid types in that community. The Aragon's patronage comes to it from the highest class of the traveling public.

The Piedmont, on Peachtree, at Broad and Luckie, is one of the great Southern hotels, and since its completion has drawn a large and select patronage. The Piedmont is the largest hotel in the city.

The Marion, on North Forsyth street, is exceedingly popular with the public. The best evidence of this is the constant broadening of its scope. The latest innovation is the establishment of a finely appointed cafe on Mitchell street, near the Terminal Station.

The Majestic is the leading family hotel of the city. It is on Peachtree, near neighbor of the Aragon. The Majestic is the home of many of the leaders of Atlanta's business and social realms.

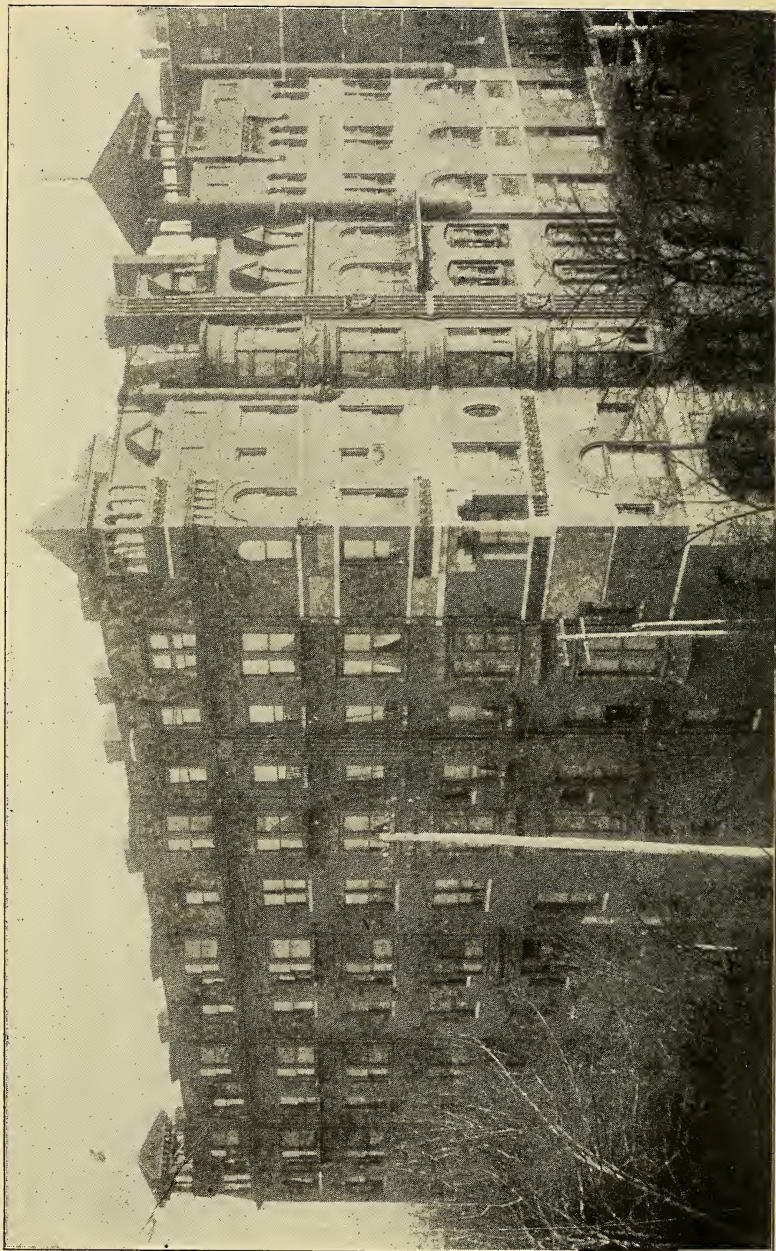
The Terminal Hotel stands opposite the Terminal Station, on Mitchell street, corner Madison, and is, therefore a convenient and popular stopping place for a large portion of the traveling public.

## Secret Orders of the City

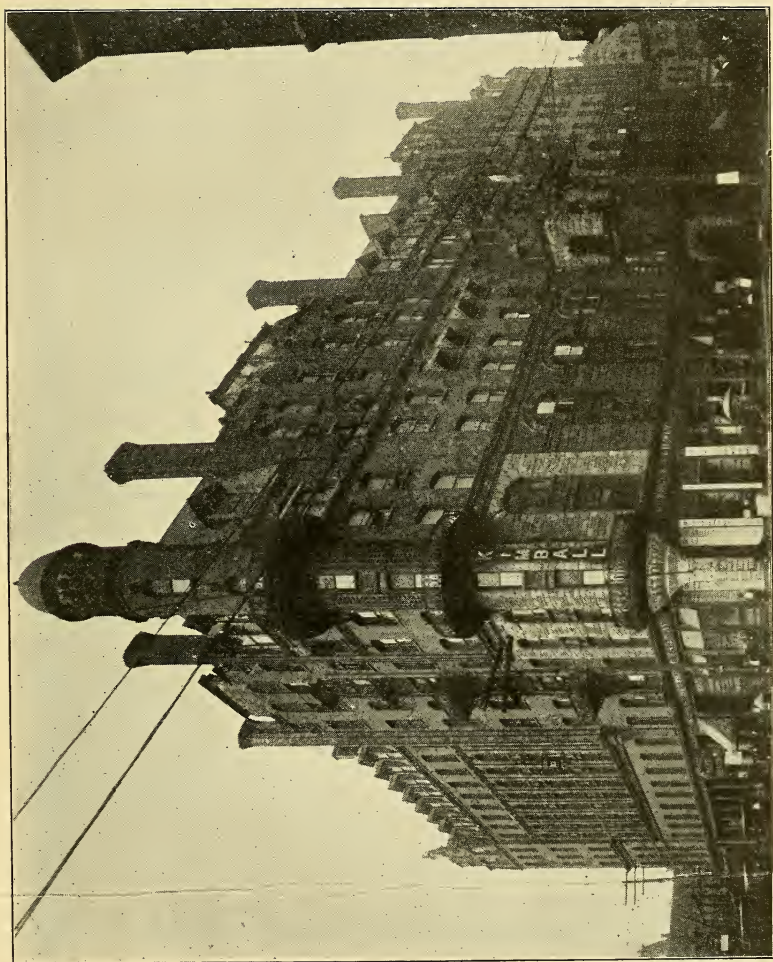
The spirit of brotherhood and fraternal good will is overflowing in Atlanta, all the time, and its fraternal organizations exert a most salutary influence upon social conditions.

Seven lodges of Master Masons flourish in the city; two of Royal Arch, two of Knights Templar, three of A. and A. Scottish Rite, and one lodge of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

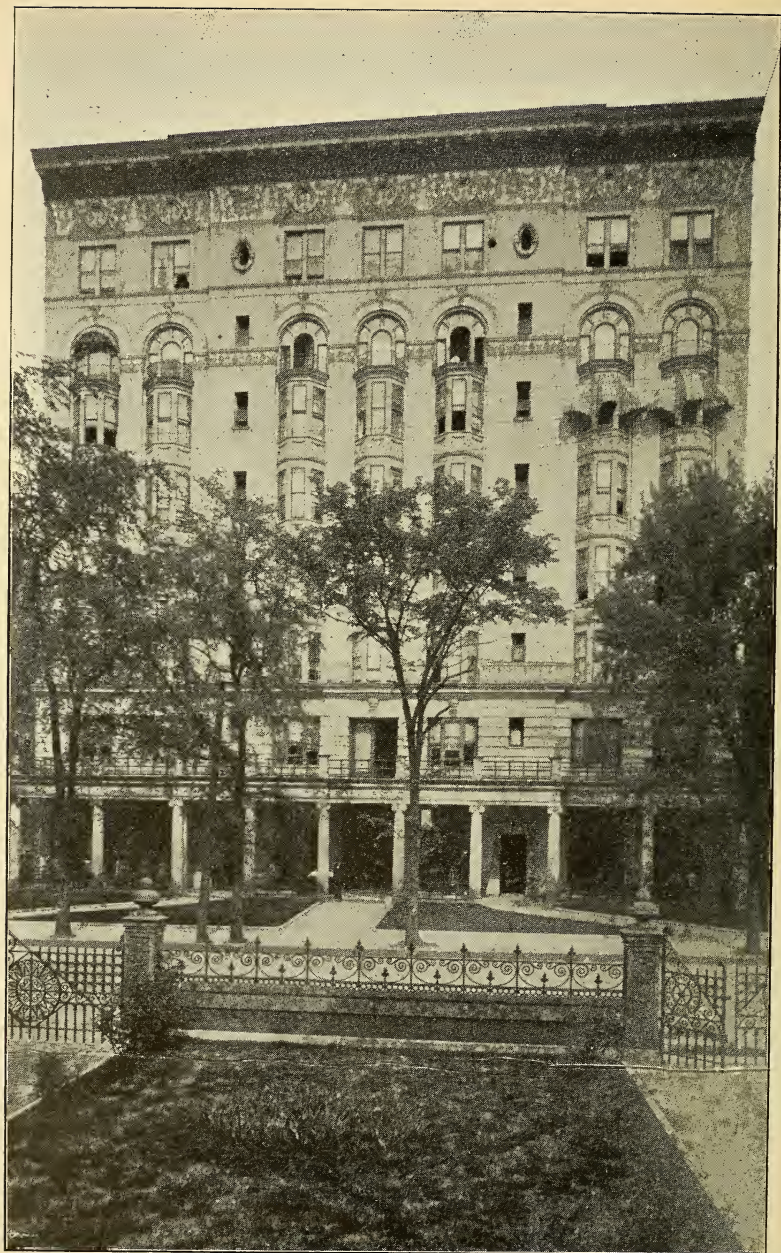
The temple is situated at Forsyth and Mitchell streets. The meeting nights of the Master Masons are so arranged that



*THE ARAGON HOTEL  
Corner Peachtree and Ellis Streets*



THE KIMBALL HOUSE — ATLANTA'S FIRST FINE HOTEL  
*Wall, Pryor and Decatur Streets*



*THE MAJESTIC HOTEL*  
*Peachtree Street, Near Ellis*



there is an open lodge every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening in each month, except fifth week days.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is strong in Atlanta. There are fourteen lodges, encampments and cantons, with lodge rooms in various sections of the city.

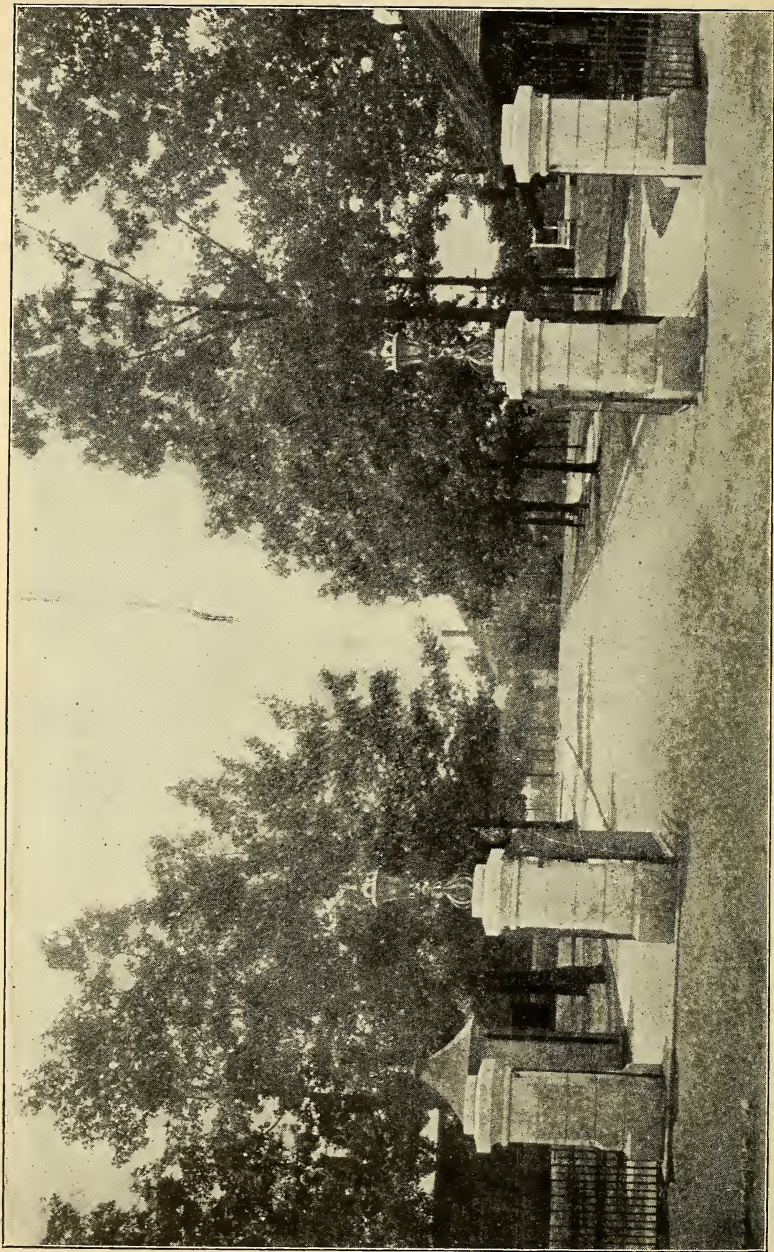
The Red Men is, numerically, perhaps the strongest secret order in the city. Eight tribes, aggregating a membership of 4,000 and three Councils of the Degree of Pocahontas constitute the strength of this popular order. The headquarters of the Red Men are at 86 Central avenue.

The Knights of Pythias have seven lodges, four Councils of the Endowment Rank, and one lodge of Uniform Rank. This order maintains rooms and headquarters in the Kiser building, corner South Pryor and Hunter streets.

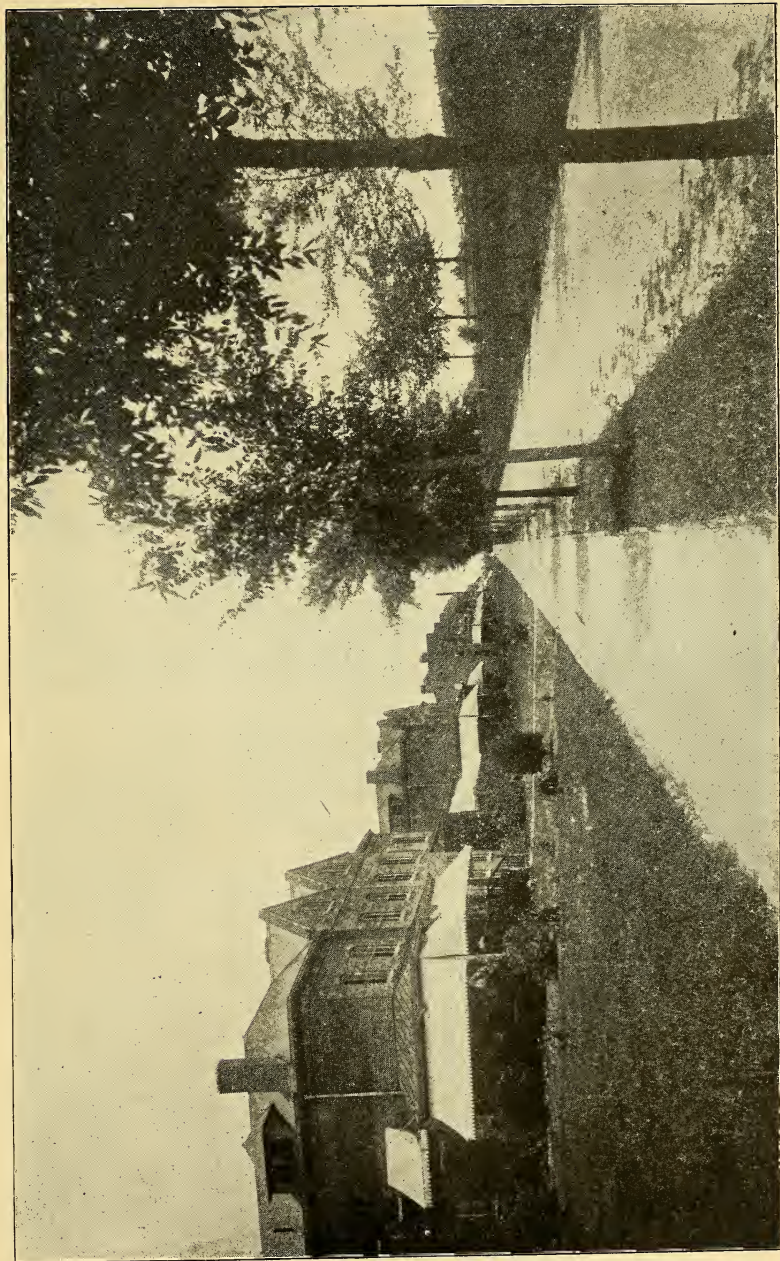
The Knights of Honor, two lodges; the Maccabees, Junior Order of A. M., Woodmen of the World, Royal Arcanum, National Union, Knights of Columbia, Catholic Knights of America, Free Sons of Israel, and Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Lodge of Eagles, and an exceptionally strong and large lodge of Elks, are all in prosperous working order in Atlanta.

## **Fort McPherson**

Fort McPherson is one of the best equipped military posts in the United States. It was constructed at great expense on a reservation of forty acres, occupying a commanding eminence four miles from the center of the city, and easily accessible by the trains of the Central and Atlanta & West Point railways and electric cars. The post has barracks for the accommodation of one thousand enlisted men and non-commissioned officers, with handsome residences for the staff and company officers, besides post headquarters. There is a storehouse and a well-equipped hospital. An elaborate system of waterworks and sewerage brings the sanitary conditions up to the standard for well-regulated communities. The water supply is abundant and pure, and the rolling character of the ground is such as to make drainage perfect. The parade ground is one of the finest in the United States, and the regimental drills and dress parades are frequently attended on pleasant afternoons by the elite of the city.



MAIN ENTRANCE FORT McPHERSON



OFFICERS' QUARTERS—FORT McPHERSON

## **Labor and Its Relation to Public Affairs**

No city, perhaps in the world, is so nearly free from labor disturbances as Atlanta. We have labor organizations. All of the leading trades have their unions, and these are federated, but there are no disruptors nor agitators in Atlanta. Labor organization is run upon business principles, like other important interests; indeed the leaders among labor are, many of them, occupying important stations in the city government, and upon the various administration boards. They are men of brains and their influence is felt in all parts of public policy. Altogether it is doubtless true that conditions, as they exist in this city, are as near ideal as can be found in any city.

## **Benevolent and Charitable Institutions**

A strong illustration of the benevolent spirit which abounds in Atlanta is found in the number of homes and other means of relief provided by its people.

The Florence Crittenden Home, at 827 Simpson street, is one of the many houses of like character of which millionaire Evangelist Crittenden is founder. In this work, which is the rescue of fallen women, the people take a lively interest and ably support every effort put forth.

The Home for Old Women, established by the King's Daughters, takes care of the old and decrepit women who, having no other refuge, are gladly taken in and comfortably supported and their every need is supplied, upon the bounty of the circle and its friends. The home is situated at 19 East Mitchell street, in temporary quarters, pending the establishing of a permanent home, preparations now being under way for the accomplishment of that object.

The Home of the Friendless, established and maintained for the reception and care of the homeless and destitute, is an institution of worth as a haven of refuge. Almost daily the police court judge is called upon to provide immediate relief for some one, often a child, and sometimes a deserted infant and in this home is always found a ready welcome for his charges.

The Home for Incurables is another great charity which is maintained by the public at 220 South Boulevard, and is the source of much relief to suffering humanity.

The city provides liberally toward the maintenance of its

charities, as well as charitable institutions, by annual appropriation and every investment of this kind proves one of profit to the public. This home is one of the most deserving of the city's many worthy institutions.

### For Orphan Children

Children are the especial care of the people. Within the city limits and the immediate vicinity there are seven homes for white children and two for negro children.

Inside the city, the largest and most extensive of these institutions is the Hebrew Orphans' Home, at 479 Washington street. It is a commodious and highly ornamental structure, with spacious grounds and bears a distinct air of comfort, convenience and elegance. It is strictly a home for Hebrew orphans and is supported by the Hebrews of the city.

The Decatur Orphans' Home, located at Decatur, six miles out, is a Methodist institution and is supported by the North and South Georgia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At Hapeville, eleven miles out, is a similar denominational institution established and supported by the Baptist Church.

Besides the above main charities, there are four others in the city that care for orphans, which are supported by the contributions of the public. Two colored orphanages care for many little orphans of the negro race.

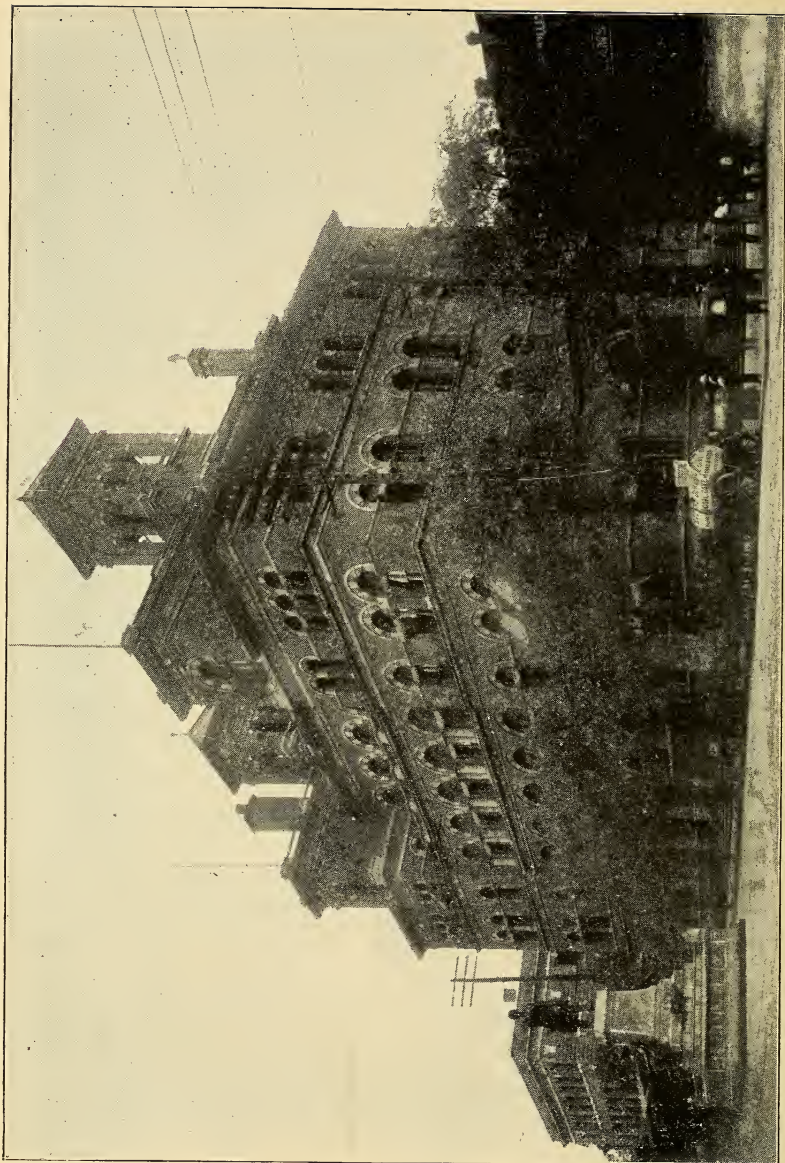
## Atlanta Has Three Great Papers

No city in the Union more fully illustrates the power of the press than Atlanta does in the three great dailies published in the city.

*The Constitution* is the oldest daily and is published mornings. It has stood at the head of Southern journalism for forty years and its influence bears strongly upon national affairs of every phase.

*The Journal*, established over thirty years ago, prints noon, afternoon and Sunday editions. This paper has perhaps the largest circulation of any paper in the city and, in equipment and news service, is not surpassed by any Southern daily.

*The Georgian and News* is the latest established daily, and is published week-day afternoons. It is, and has been from its first issue, a leading factor in journalism. Ably edited, amply equipped and financially strong, *The Georgian and News* is unquestionably one of the most promising dailies in the country.



*CUSTOM HOUSE  
Marietta and North Forsyth Streets*



*COURT HOUSE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE*  
*South Pryor and East Hunter Streets*

## Commercial Organizations

The Atlanta Merchants and Manufacturers Association has headquarters at 61 East Alabama street, and is maintained for the discussion of topics of interest to the organization and to make common cause of the welfare of the individual concern. It covers a wide field and is one of Atlanta's potent factors in business.

The Atlanta Freight Bureau was organized for the purpose of guarding the shipping interests of the city against discrimination and extortion, and the bureau has proved a most excellent and wise move. Its offices are in the City Hall building.

The Atlanta Fruit and Produce Exchange serves well the interests of both the shipper and the dealer, by the regulation of shipments, preventing over-supply, and consequent loss. Offices, 55 Inman building.

The Atlanta Grain Merchants Association holds regular meetings in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, in which the interests of this line of trade are discussed and cared for.

The Wholesale Grocers Association meets in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Retail Grocers Association meets at 1428 Empire building.

The Georgia division of the Southern Cotton Association has headquarters at 919 Empire building.

## The Associated Charities

The Associated Charities of Atlanta was organized in 1905 and has a large membership, approximating 1,000, which pays annual dues for the support of the work. The affairs of the association are administered by a general secretary, with rooms in the Gould building. The Associated Charities is rather to be considered an institution to prevent instead of encourage pauperism. Instead of the dispensing of charity in a promiscuous way, its work is directed toward helping others to help themselves. Aid and not indiscriminate giving is the aim.

The work is carried on systematically and upon strictly business principles and remarkable results have followed.



## Rescue Work of Women

The traveler arriving in Atlanta over any of the lines of road will observe at the new Terminal Station two quiet, but active ladies who, provided with desks and other office comforts, spend their time at the station, engaged in the work of looking after lonely and distressed women, girls and children who may fall under misfortune and stand in need of immediate attention and relief.

At the old depot there is one such person, assigned to the same kind of work, and this splendid benevolence is supported by a band of Atlanta women, known as the Atlanta Woman's Missionary Society, and almost daily some good work is recorded; some young girl is rescued from peril, some child is taken up and cared for as the case demands or whatever the need; the human derelict always finds, in the Mission's representative, a friend to help out of trouble.

## Medical and Dental Colleges

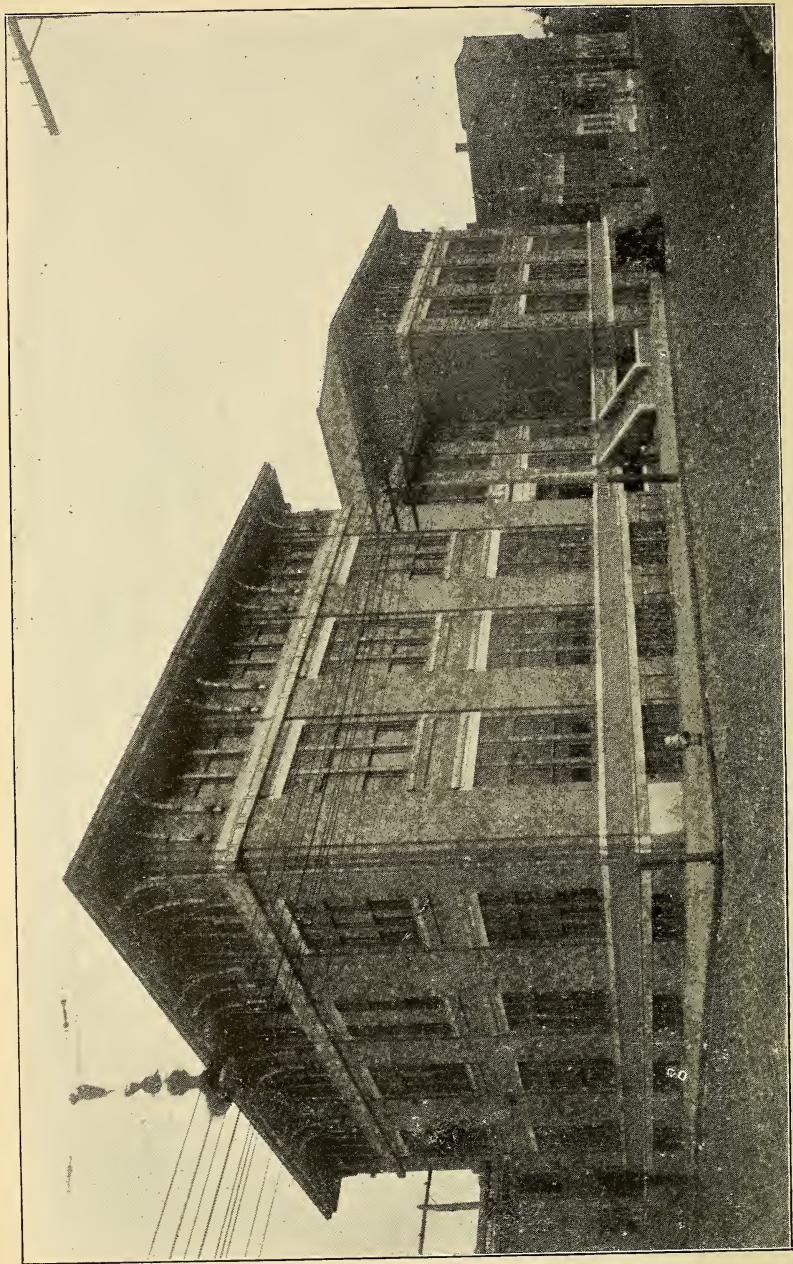
Great strides have been taken in the matter of medical instruction in Atlanta during late years and there are now three splendid structures, finely equipped, and all prosperous and popular.

The Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons (allopathic), is Atlanta's oldest medical school. It is just opposite Grady Hospital and is a modern structure both in architectural design and appointment.

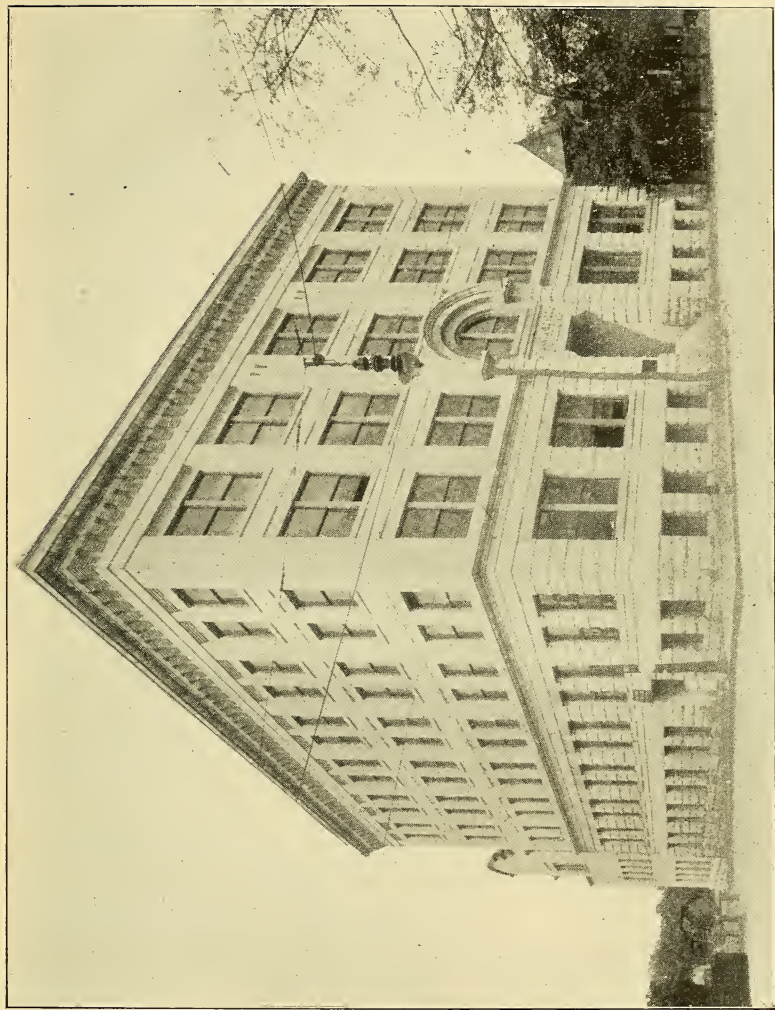
The Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery is located on Edgewood avenue. It is one of the most progressive and enterprising colleges maintained by this school of medicine.

The Atlanta School of Medicine (allopathic), corner Luckie and Bartow streets, is the latest addition to medical instruction in Atlanta. It has one of the finest college buildings in the South, with the best of equipment, and its first year in the new quarters was a most satisfactory one.

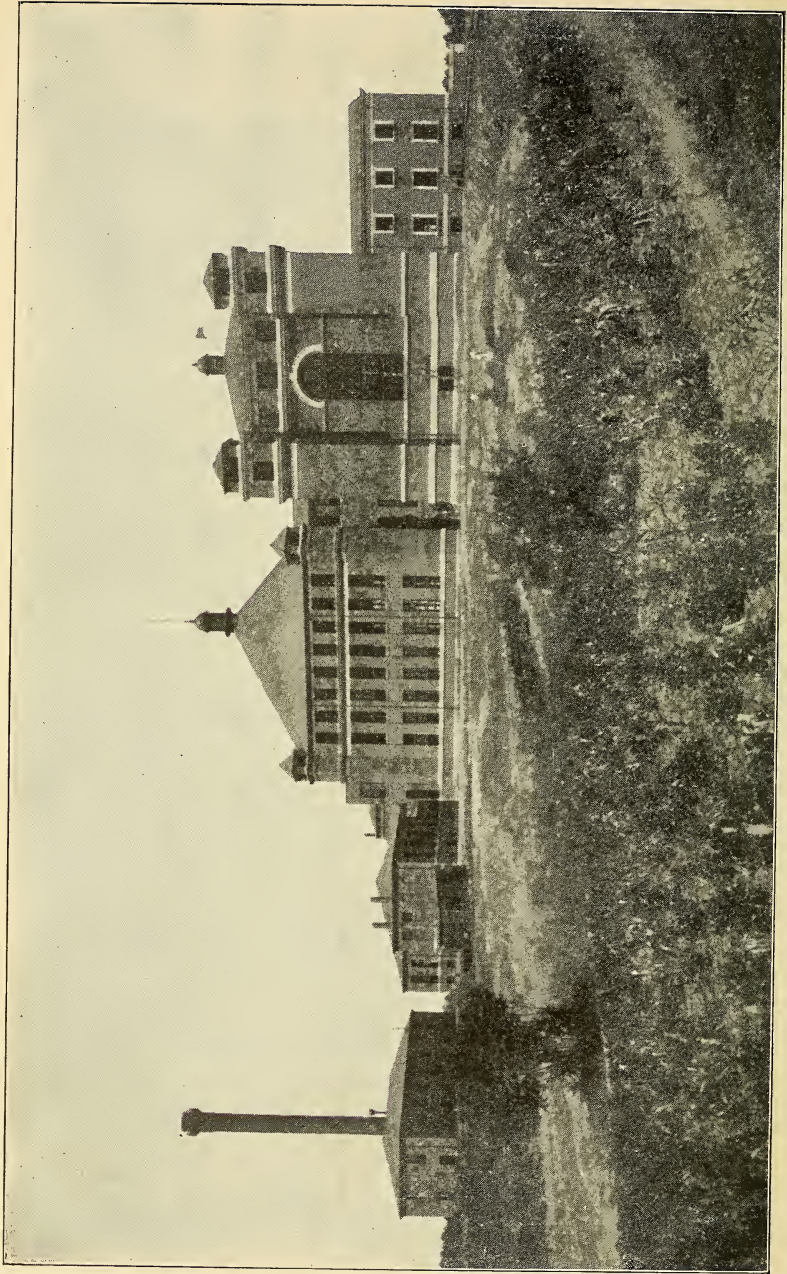
Two dental colleges, a college of pharmacy and the Medical Missionary Training School, are other institutions which are in prosperous condition.



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS  
Butler Street, Opposite Grady Hospital



ATLANTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
*Luck & Street*



UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
*South Atlanta*

## **The United States Penitentiary**

Four miles south of Atlanta is the United States Penitentiary, where are incarcerated convicts from the United States courts of the several States of the section, as well as many from far-away points who for various reasons are sent here for service.

The prison is modern in every particular and its surroundings are such as to render perfect sanitation easy, and the health of the inmates of the Federal prison at Atlanta is good. Visitors are received on Monday and Thursday of each week. Take cars at Peachtree and Marietta marked "Federal Prison."

## **The Terminal Stations**

Atlanta has the finest passenger station in the Southern States, which serves the Southern, the Central of Georgia, and the Atlanta and West Point systems, and seventy-four regular passenger trains arrive and depart daily from this station.

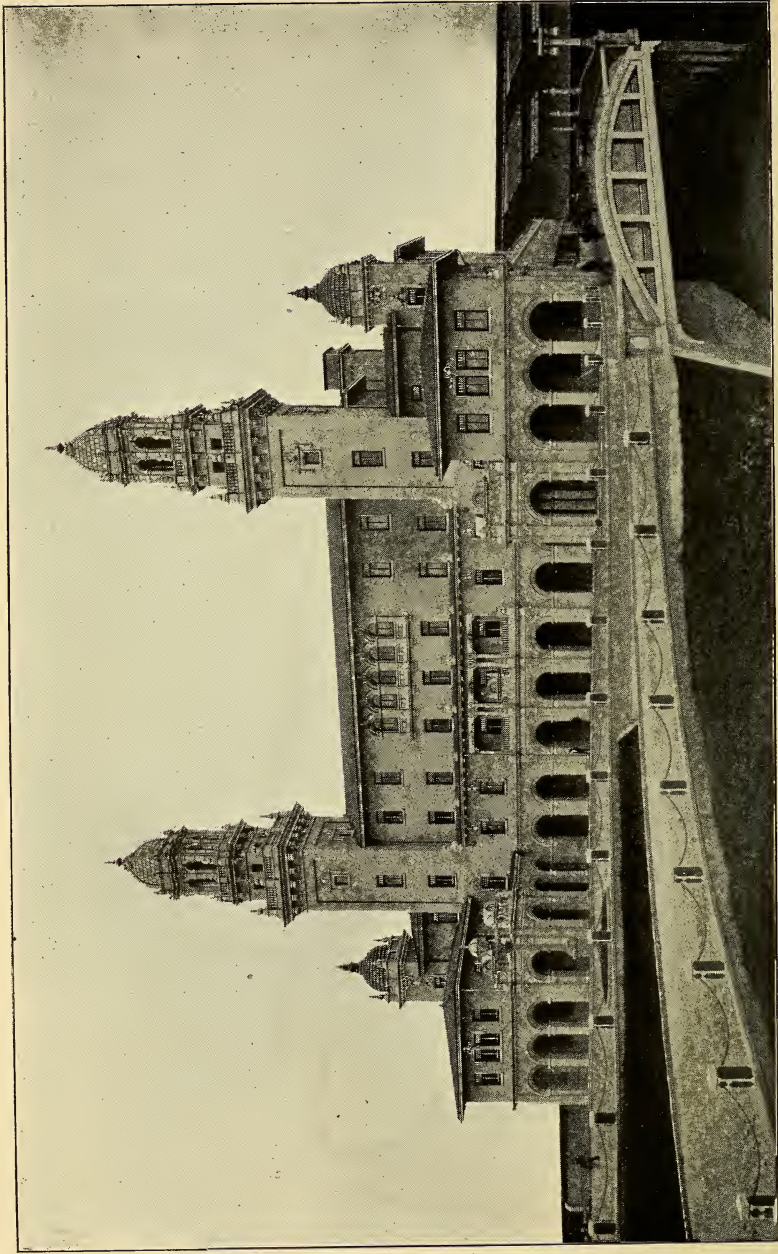
The Terminal Station is situated at Mitchell street, adjoining the Viaduct, with front entrance and spacious grounds facing Madison avenue, and was erected at a cost of approximately \$750,000.

The Union Passenger Station, the geographical hub of the city, recently renovated and made over, serves the Western & Atlantic (over which line the trains of the Louisville & Nashville also enter), the Seaboard, and the Georgia railroads.

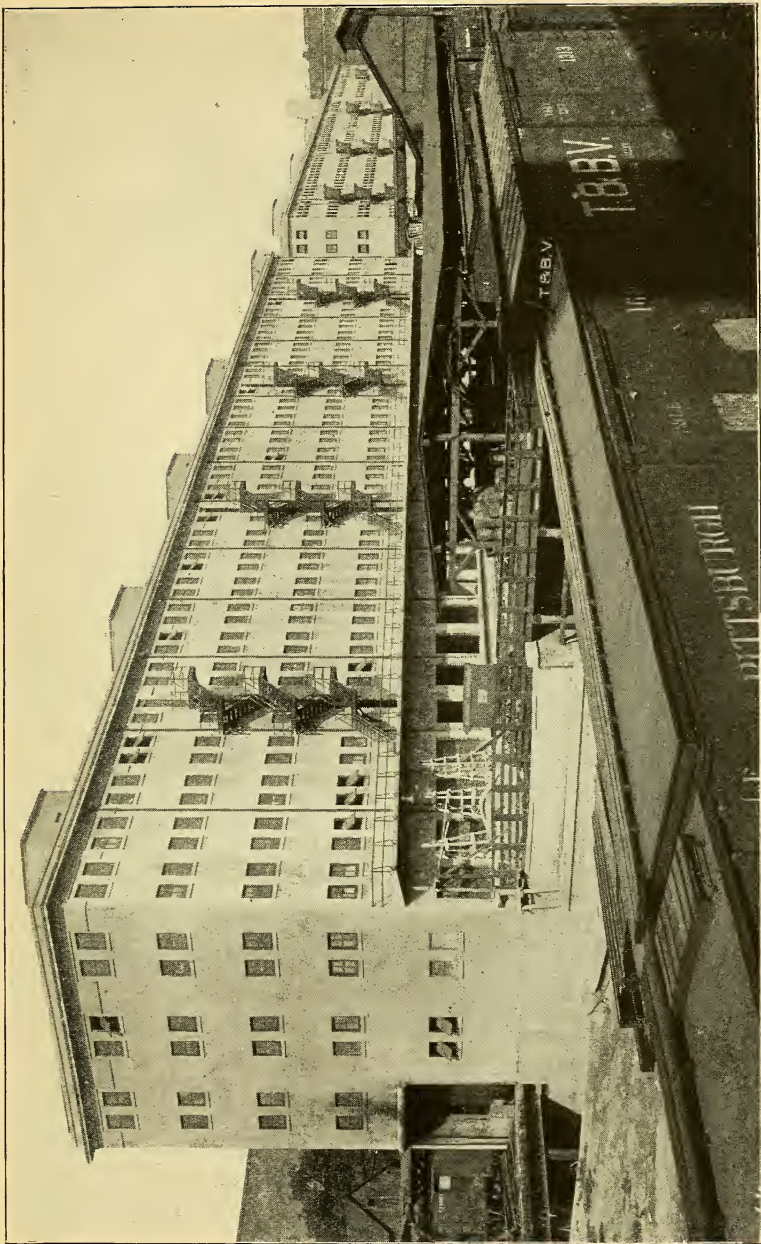
## **The Street Railway System**

Atlanta has one of the finest systems of electric railways in the country, penetrating every section of the city so thoroughly that almost every door is in close proximity to its lines. This convenience, with a five-cent fare and transfers to cross lines, affords economical and rapid transit to all, and in easy reach of all classes. And, in consideration of these advantages, Atlanta's patronage of her street-cars is immense.

Suburban lines of the same system extend to Marietta, twenty miles; College Park, nine miles; East Point, six miles; Fort



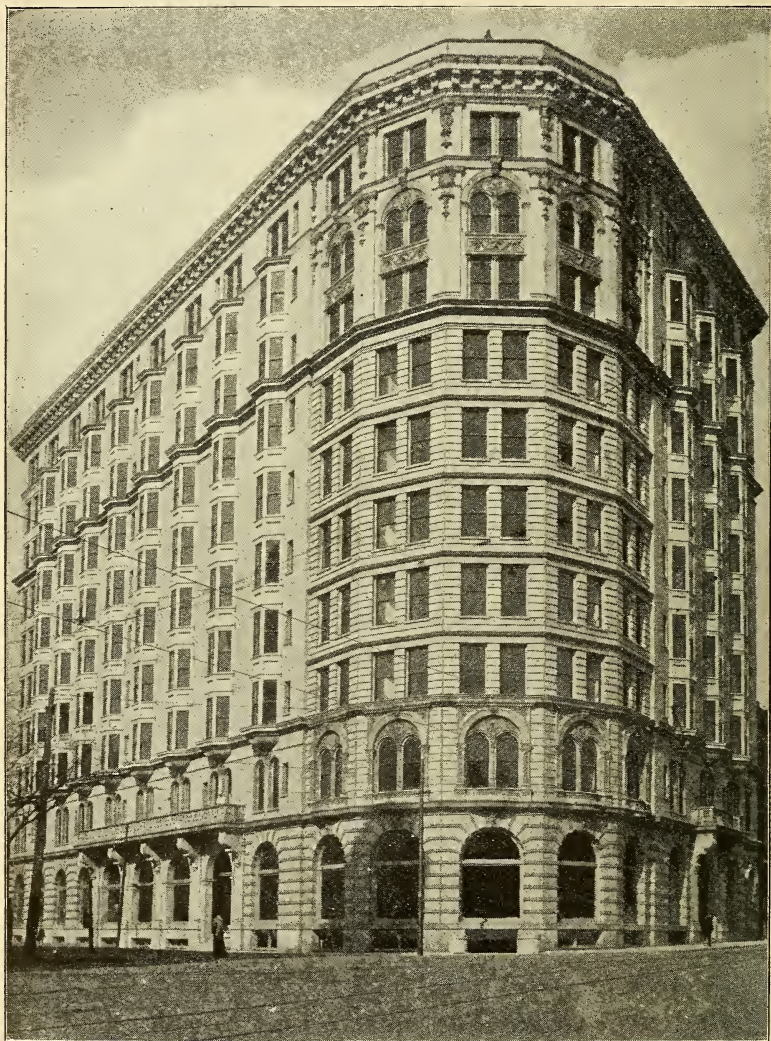
TERMINAL STATION  
*Mitchell Street and Madison Avenue*



L. & N. FREIGHT TERMINAL  
Foot of Alabama Street. Largest Concrete Building in the World.

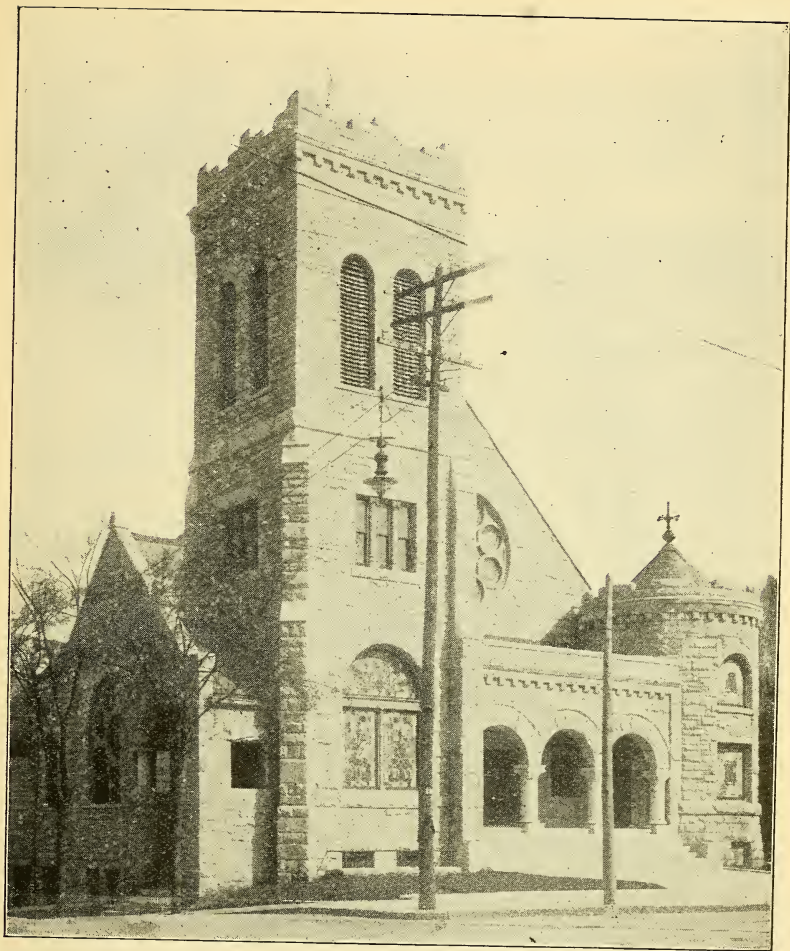
1076

McPherson, four and one-half miles; Oakland City, Decatur, six miles; Kirkwood, five miles, and Edgewood suburb, three miles. All of these lines enjoy a splendid patronage, while they afford great convenience to a very large percentage of



*THE PIEDMONT HOTEL*  
*Junction Peachtree and North Broad Streets*





*NORTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH*  
*Peachtree Street*

business men and women of the city, who make their homes in these neighboring towns.

Another feature of the trolley system of Atlanta which renders travel on its lines simple and easy, is the fact that from a single block in the almost exact center of the city practically all of its lines radiate, and all but four of them from a single corner.

## Atlanta Has Fine Theatrical Attractions

Atlanta has many and varied theatrical attractions; principal among the high-class theatres are the DeGive opera houses, The Grand on Peachtree, and the Bijou at Marietta and Forsyth. The Grand is one of the most modern playhouses in the country. It fronts seven stories on Peachtree



GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
*Junction Peachtree and Pryor Streets*

street, and is a combination structure, the front section constituting a business and office-building and the rear an auditorium.

The Bijou, the oldest playhouse in the city, is a popular-price theater, booking only high-class attractions. This theater is regarded as one of the finest in acoustic appointment in the country.

The Eldorado, out Marietta street, and the Star, on Decatur street, are smaller theaters that run full seasons.

At Ponce de Leon Springs the Casino, under the same management that the Springs are under, is a popular summer theater.

### **Atlanta's Public Schools**

For many years Atlanta has been recognized as a center for education in the Southern States. The public-school system is unsurpassed. Here the young receive thorough and careful training. So perfected has become the course of study in the public schools that hundreds of Atlanta's best citizens prefer them to any private training. There are public grammar schools in all the various wards, a boys' high school, a boys' night school, and a girls' high school. Atlanta's colleges, institutes, universities and seminaries are abreast with the best educational institutions in the United States.

There are, in addition to the above, many splendid private schools and excellent kindergartens in the city. About 15,000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools and 6,000 attend institutions of higher education.

### **The Soldiers' Home**

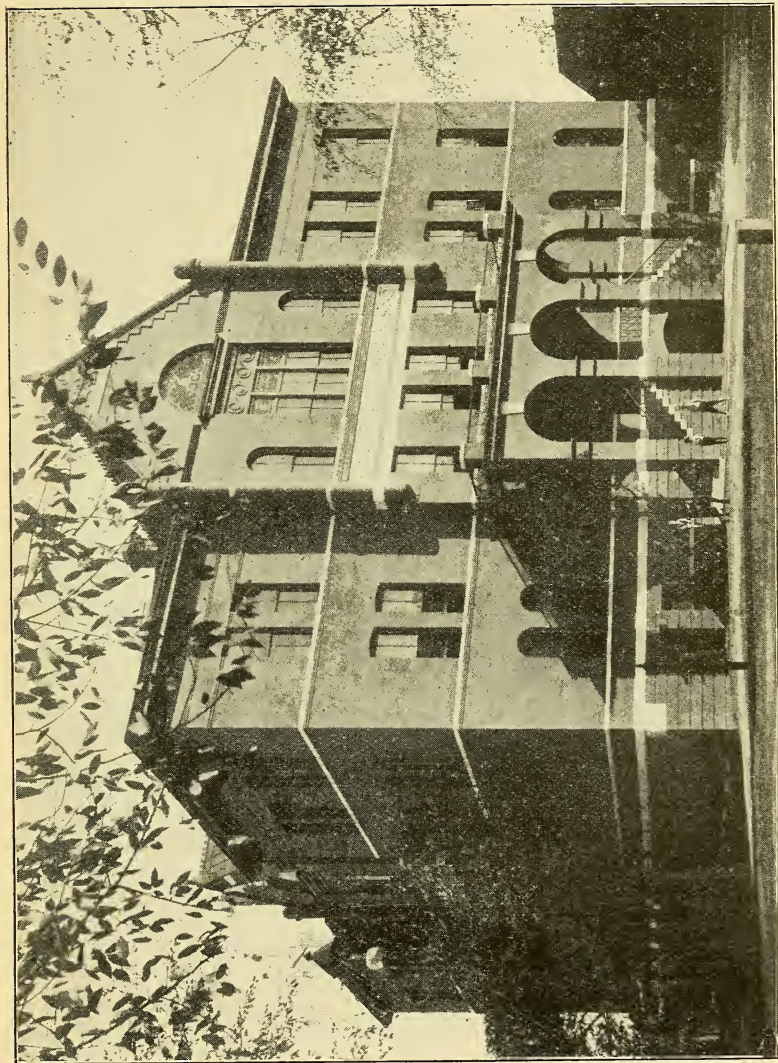
Three miles southeast of the city there stands, in the midst of a large body of land, the home paid for by an association of Georgians and presented to the State of Georgia, upon conditions of perpetual maintenance, where the aged, infirm and disabled Confederate Veterans who apply for admission, are taken in and cared for and supported in comfort so long as they may desire to remain.

The management is under the supervision of a board of trustees, who look after every interest of the institution and render regular reports of their stewardship to the State. These men serve without pay, and devote valuable time and much work to the Home's interests, actuated only by a patriotic spirit.

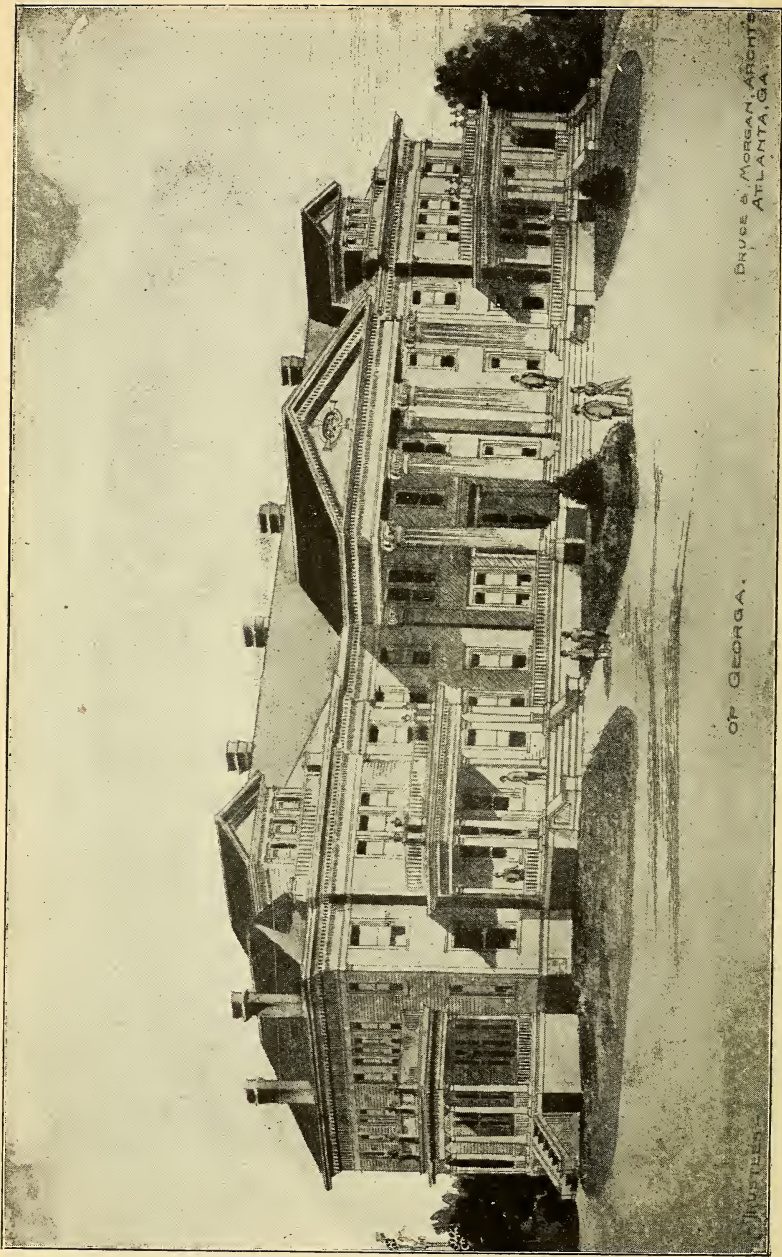
A superintendent selected by the board of trustees has



*GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL  
Corner Washington and East Mitchell Streets*



*BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL  
Corner Courtland and Glenn Streets*



OF GEORGIA.

BRUCE & MORGAN, ARCHTS.  
ATLANTA, GA.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME  
*East of Atlanta*

direct control of affairs, living on the place, and receiving a fair salary for his services.

The Soldiers' Home is at the end of the line, and cars marked "Soldiers' Home" leave Decatur and Peachtree corner every thirty minutes. Visitors will find a trip to this point pleasant and very interesting.

## **Monuments to the Confederate Dead**

Three beautiful and expensive monuments to the Confederate dead stand in Atlanta. One at Oakland, the first erected, stands at the entrance of the Confederate dead section, and is a plain but highly finished marble shaft with appropriate inscriptions.

This shaft was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association and at its base is held the exercises conducted by the association every 26th of April, when the graves of the sleeping soldiers are decorated.

### **Erected to Dead Comrades**

Another monument stands in West View Cemetery, erected by the United Confederate Veterans, in memory of their dead comrades, which is even more suggestive of war heroes than its neighbor in Oakland.

This monument consists of a die, supported by massive base and plinth and surmounted by the heroic figure of an armed and equipped Confederate soldier.

### **The Lion of Lucerne**

The "Unknown Confederate Dead" is held in remembrance by a crouching lion of marble mounted upon a massive stone base and prominently placed in Oakland. It was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and is a reproduction of the famous "Lion of Lucerne" which commemorates the valor of the Swiss soldiers who fought against such fearful odds in the wars of that heroic and patriotic people.

## **Association of Veterans**

Atlanta has five camps of Confederate veterans.

Atlanta Camp (159) meets monthly at the State Capitol, third Monday nights.

Camp W. H. T. Walker (925) meets at 102 South Forsyth street, second Monday nights.

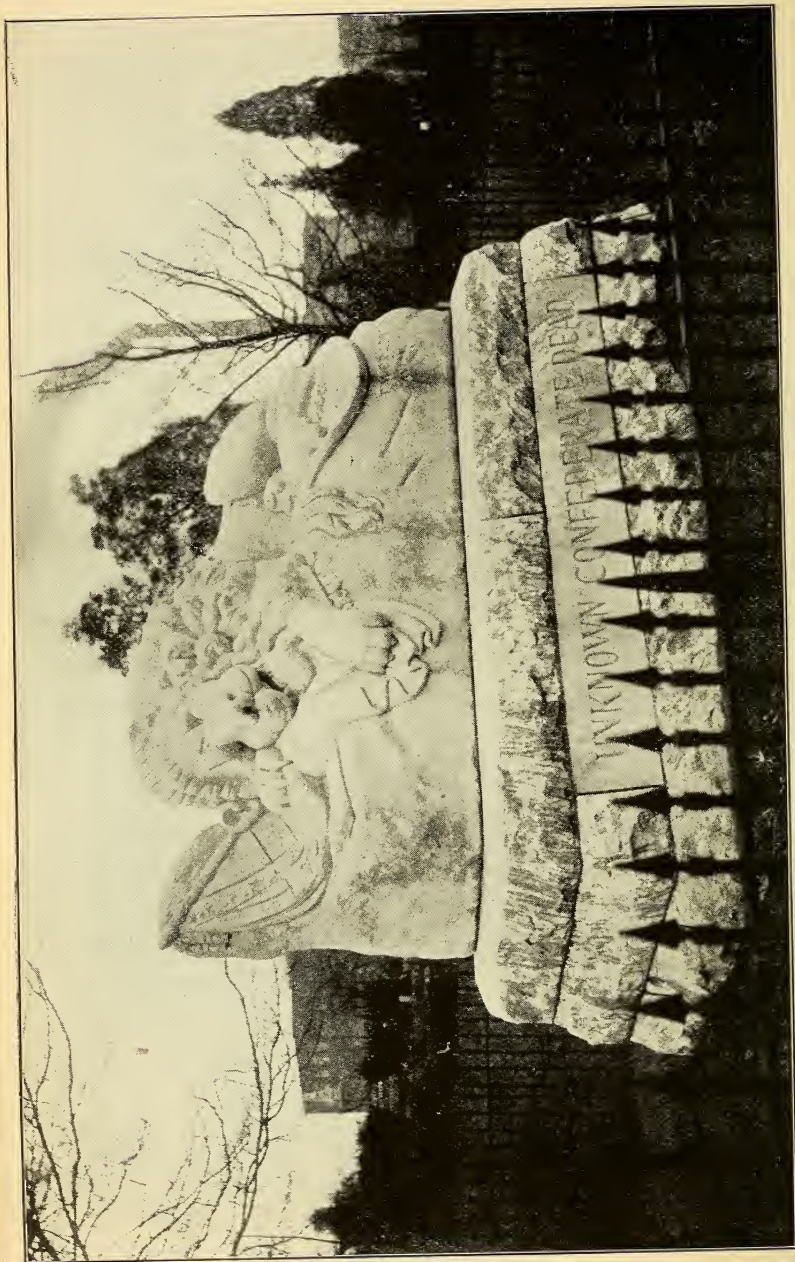


CONFEDERATE MONUMENT  
*Oakland Cemetery*





CONFEDERATE MONUMENT  
*Oakland Cemetery*



*THE LION OF LUCERNE  
Unknown Confederate Dead Oakland Cemetery*

Camp Stonewall Jackson (1591) meets at 14 East Hunter street, first Mondays.

Camp "Tige" Anderson (1455) meets at 43 1-2 Decatur street, first Tuesdays.

Camp A, Wheeler's Cavalry, meets at City Hall first and third Fridays.

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans meet at 709 Prudential building.

Atlanta is Southern Headquarters of the G. A. R. for Georgia and South Carolina. The local Post, O. M. Mitchell No. 1, meets in the Kiser building.

The Veterans of the Cuban War have a hall in the Brown-Randolph building.

### **System of Bridges and Viaducts**

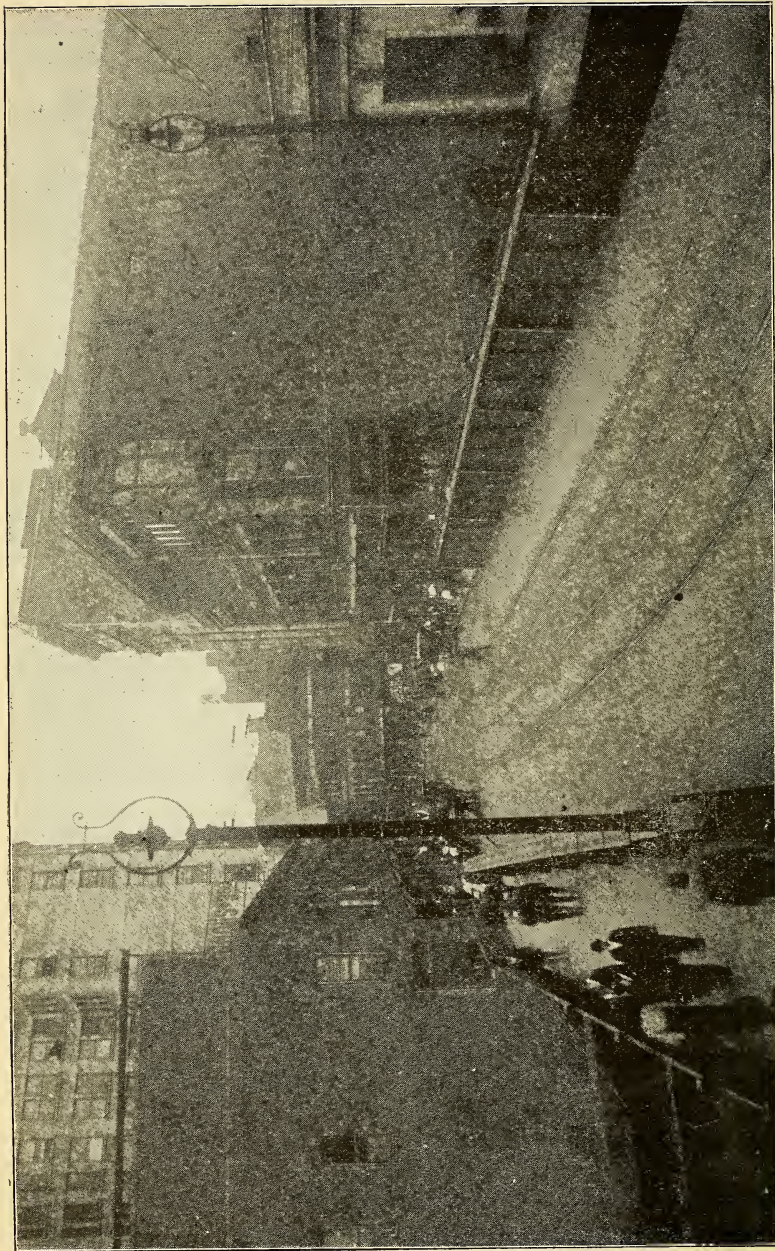
Abreast with the spirit of progress in industrial and financial lines, has been every other feature of the city's advancement.

Notably is this true in the large expenditures of money in providing viaducts and bridges of expensive and modern construction at all railroad crossings. The most notable of these are the Whitehall-Peachtree viaduct, the Broad street bridge, the Forsyth street viaduct, the Mitchell street viaduct, Nelson street bridge, and the Peters street viaduct. Besides these, there are a number of reinforced concrete bridges that span dangerous crossings in various parts of the city.

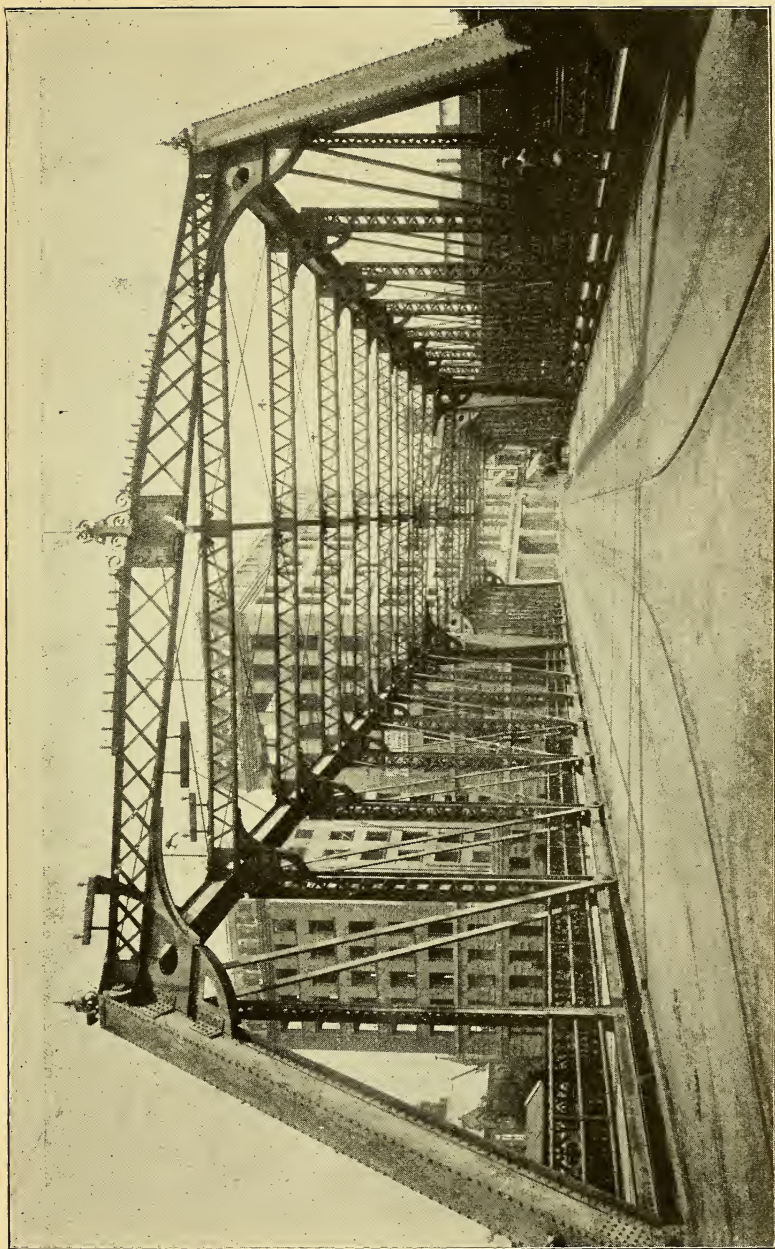
In addition to the safety afforded in crossing the railroads, these viaducts have practically obliterated the line that divided the North and South sides, and have rendered the city one compact whole. They have made possible those splendid drives of which mention is made in this work. In this connection, we mention the Washington street viaduct, now nearing completion, which overtops a section of Decatur street district, and affords a connecting line between the North and South sides, through splendid residence sections.

### **Greater Railroad Freight Terminals**

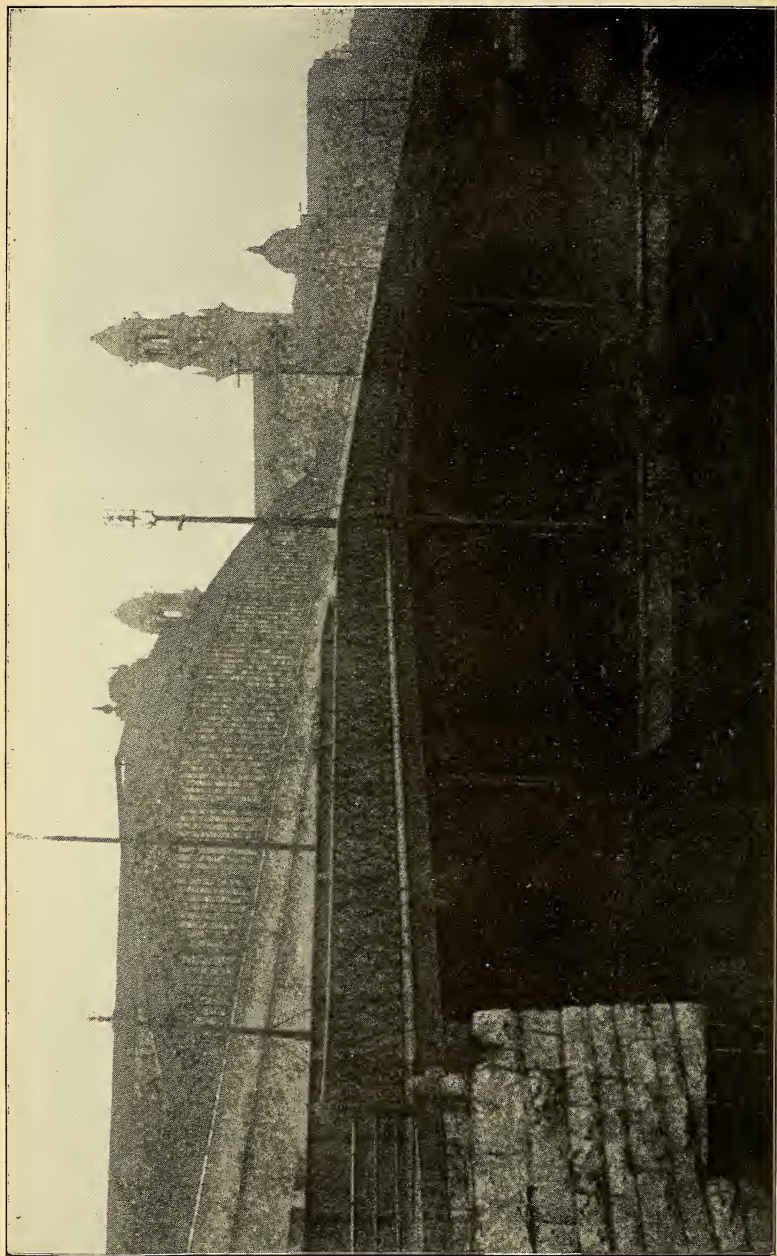
In anticipation of the immense growth of business, the railroad companies are spending millions of dollars to enlarge their terminal facilities in and around Atlanta. Large extensions of freight terminals are being made by the Southern and Louisville & Nashville Railroads. The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic is constructing extensive terminals, and will soon enter the city. The Louisville & Nashville's freight terminal



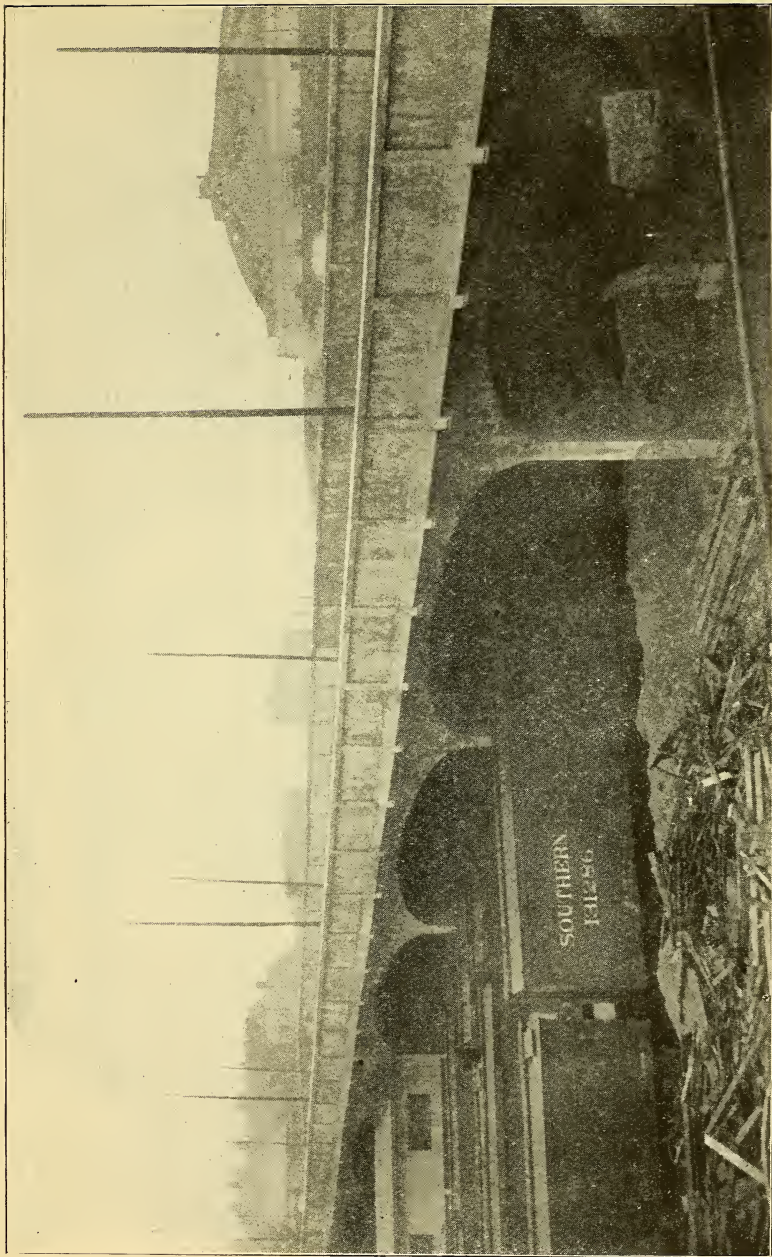
WHITEHALL STREET VIADUCT  
*Looking from Peters Building*



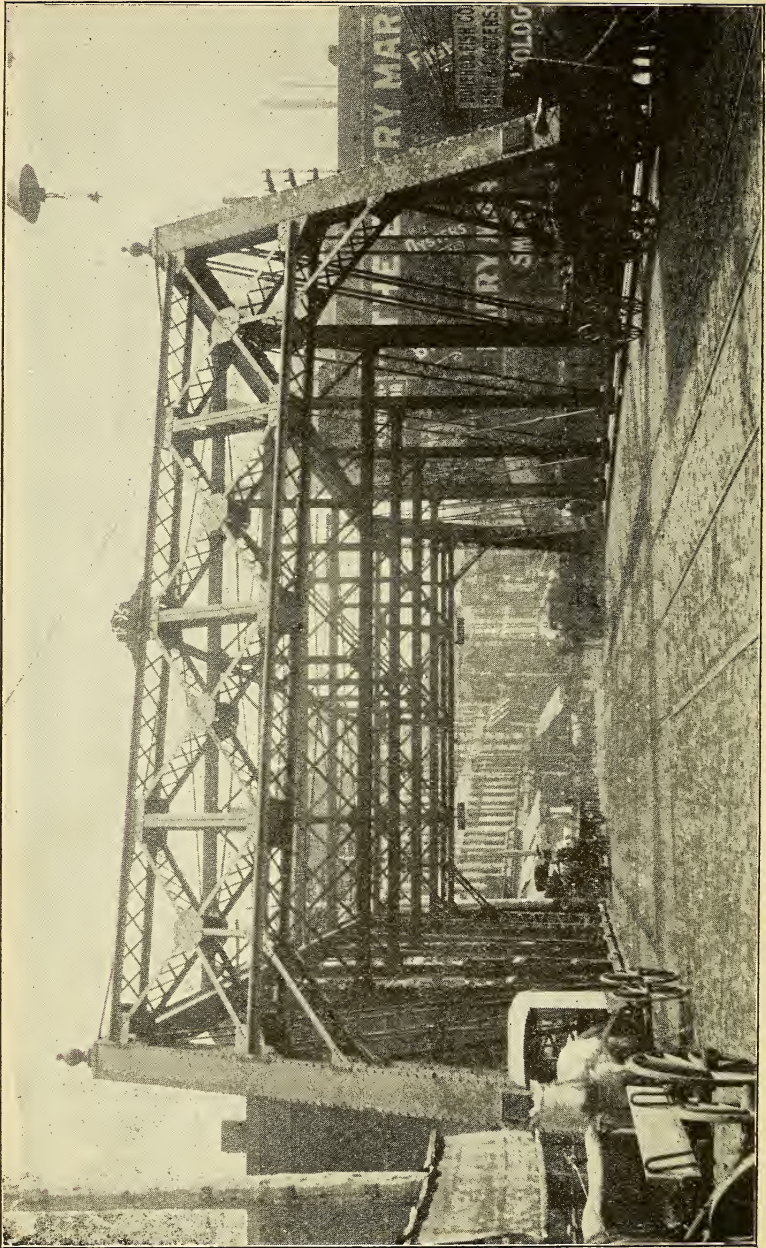
FORSYTH STREET VIADUCT



*MITCHELL STREET VIADUCT*

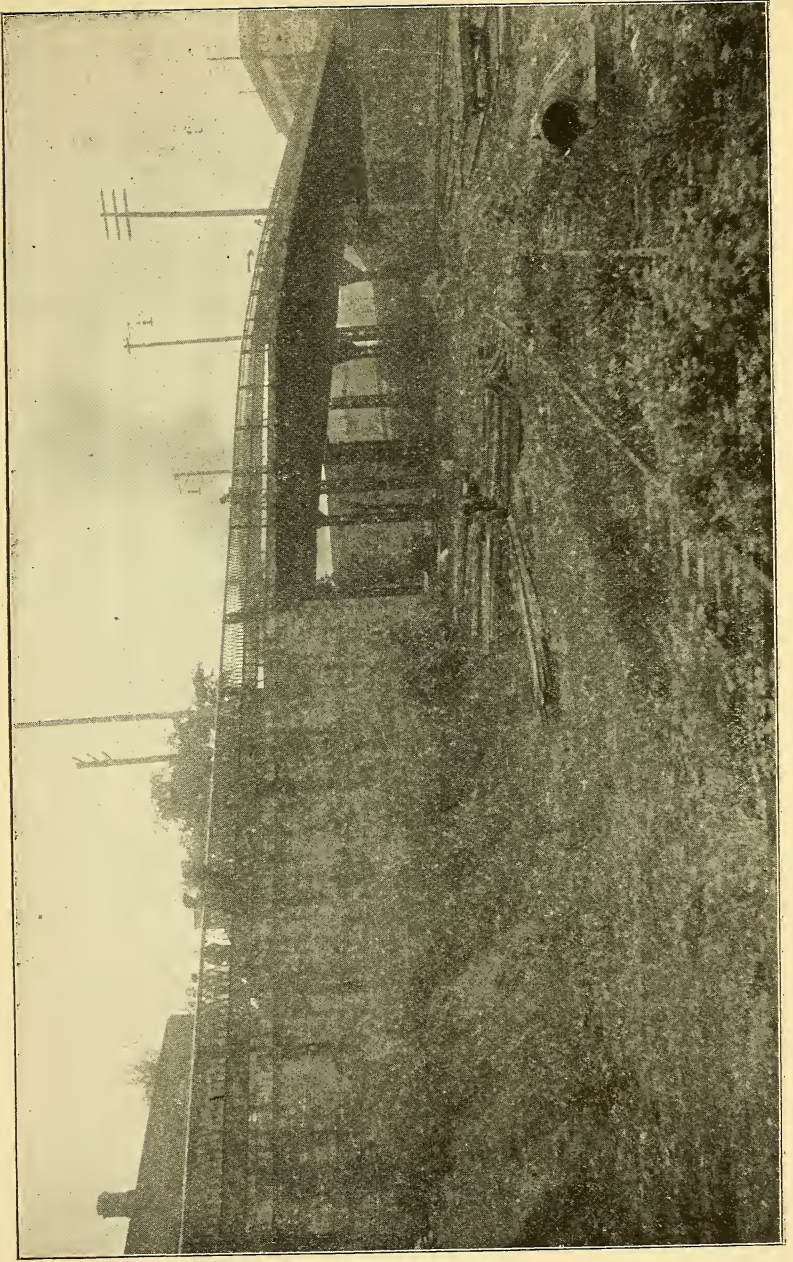


NELSON STREET VIADUCT



BROAD STREET VIADUCT





PETERS STREET VIADUCT

station, now nearing completion, is the largest concrete structure in the world. The improvement of the L. & N. system alone will aggregate an outlay of \$1,000,000.

## **Official Headquarters of Atlanta**

The official headquarters of Atlanta are at the corner of South Pryor and East Hunter streets. It is four stories above ground. On the first floor are grouped all of the offices with which the general public has dealings. The city clerk, tax-assessors, tax-collector, marshal, license inspector and water rent collectors are on this floor. On the second floor and third floors are the general offices of departments—the city engineer, building inspector, etc. The fourth contains the Mayor's suite and the General Council chamber.

The building is provided with elevator service and all modern conveniences.

## **The County Court-House**

Is really three buildings erected at intervals to accommodate the growth of county interests, and these are already so entirely inadequate to demands as to necessitate the construction of a new and modern building for court-house purposes. The commissioners are now perfecting arrangements which authorize the mention made of the matter, under the head "Atlanta of To-morrow," elsewhere in this book.

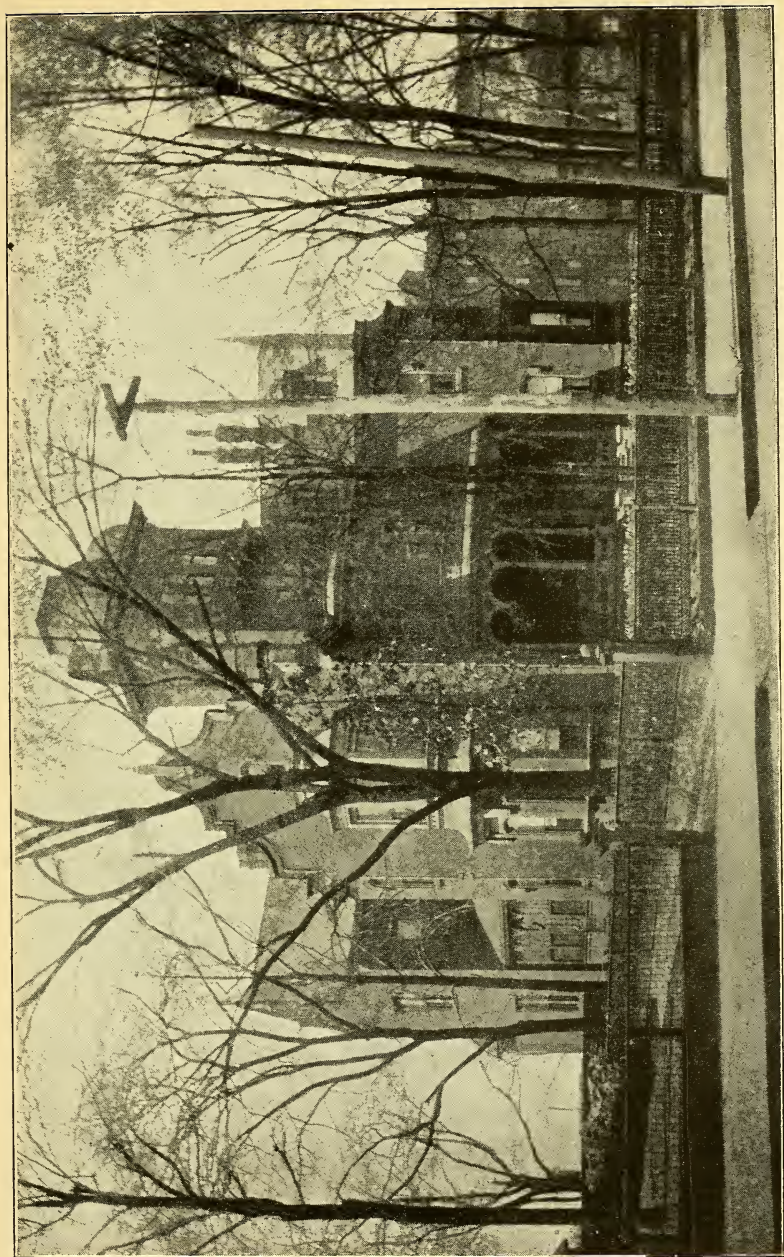
## **The Governor's Mansion**

Georgia's chief executive lives in a mansion on the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets, which is a splendid brick structure with ample surroundings, and which cost the State over \$100,000 thirty years ago.

## **The Atlanta Fire Department.**

The Atlanta Fire Department consists of 149 men, organized into fourteen companies. These companies are domiciled in ten houses, or stations, and are equipped with the following apparatus, viz.: Three trucks, two chemical engines, seven steamers and ten hose wagons, a total of twenty-two pieces.

No. 1 Station, 44-46 West Alabama street, is headquarters



GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
*Corner Peachtree and Ellis Streets*



*TERMINAL HOTEL*  
*Opposite Terminal Station*

of the department. The officers of the department are as follows: The chief, three assistants to the chief, thirteen captains, thirteen lieutenants.

The department covers not only the city proper within the municipal limits, but all outskirts, or suburbs, where fires can be reached with water.

The Gamewell fire alarm system is used. There are 103 fire alarm boxes in the Atlanta system.

The waterworks, owned and operated by the city, supply



*POLICE STATION  
Decatur Street*

amply for fire services. The domestic pressure is sixty pounds—the fire pressure ninety pounds. The fire hydrants number 1,800.

## **Atlanta a Well Policed City**

Like the fire department, Atlanta has one of the best organized police forces in the country, consisting of a chief, three captains, six sergeants, two roundsmen and 180 patrolmen.

The department is under civil service rules, and the chief is in absolute control in regard to all matters of detail connected with the administration of affairs. The men are selected with great care, and held at all times to a strict accountability, the result being a highly satisfactory service rendered by the force. Words of commendation and expressions of approval of the work of the force are frequently expressed to the chief by appreciative citizens. Henry Jennings, a veteran of the Civil War, as well as a man who has come up from the ranks of the force, is the present very worthy and faithful chief. The detective department is headed by a sergeant and is a part of the regular force. The chief of police has full control of the detective force.

The department is governed by a board of police commissioners, which takes control of the matters pertaining to the police department.

## **The Chamber of Commerce**

Ever since Atlanta became an incorporated city, with perhaps infrequent intervals during early times, a Board of Trade, and later termed Chamber of Commerce, has existed.

The Chamber of Commerce of to-day is a powerful influence for good to all lines of business. Its membership comprises practically every leading financial, mercantile and manufacturing concern in the city, and its scope embraces every feature of enterprise that has for its object the furtherance of the interests of Atlanta. A vast amount of matter of a statistical nature, carrying information bearing upon industrial, commercial, financial and building interests is circulated annually through this medium, and to the Chamber of Commerce, more, perhaps, than to all other agencies, is due the wonderful prog-

ress of the city. Especially is this true regarding its operations during the past decade.

The Chamber of Commerce occupies a large section of the fifth floor in the Empire Building, where daily market reports by telegraph are received, and every facility for the dissemination of information helpful to business is afforded.

## **The Clearing House Association**

The Atlanta Clearing House Association is composed of the following banking institutions of the city: The Atlanta National, The Lowry National, The Fourth National, The Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, The Neal Bank, The Third National and the Central Bank and Trust Corporation.

Daily clearings and settlement of balances between the banks are effected through the Association, and by this means a great amount of time and labor is economized. Exact and full account of clearings is, by this method, always obtainable.

## **Cemeteries of the City**

### **Oakland—Atlanta's Own**

A cherished and revered spot and one close to the hearts of thousands, is Oakland, Atlanta's oldest "City of the Dead," and many of its monuments rise over sections in which rest the remains of three and four generations.

Oakland is situated in the eastern section of the city and is skirted by the Georgia railroad, one of Atlanta's oldest lines. and the land was purchased by the city for a burying-ground about the time of the completion of this road. This cemetery comprises about eighty-five acres of enclosure. The main entrance is from East Hunter street, which terminates against the broad entrance. Another entrance is from East Fair street, which borders the South side. Near this entrance is the Confederate monument and the graves of the Confederate dead, numbering several thousand.

Renewed interest is being taken in Oakland, now that its space is all taken, its many attractions appeal to the public more eloquently because of the fact, perhaps, that its bosom is full of Atlanta's sleeping children, and those under whose care they rest are looked to to keep green and beautiful their graves.

### West View Cemetery

Four miles west of the city, skirted by beautiful drives which pass the entrance and to which the trolley cars run on fifteen-minute schedules, is West View Cemetery. It belongs to a corporation, but purchasers of lots have all the safeguards necessary to secure to them the protection of their rights for all time, as well as the assurance of the perpetual maintenance and care of the graves of the dead.

West View is a most striking piece of landscape. Its topography may be termed "rolling," and yet so irregular in direction is the tendency of its rise and fall, that one constantly meets pleasing surprises in the nature of little nooks and miniature gorges here and there which, under the skillful touch of the artist's hand, have been made to lend a charm to the surroundings that is indeed striking.

Although but a few years old, West View Cemetery contains some of the finest monuments in the country. The drives and walks are kept in the highest state of excellence and beautiful beds of choice flowers bloom in every available place.

Among the notable Georgians who are buried in West View Cemetery are Henry W. Grady and Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby.

### Hollywood Cemetery

Hollywood Cemetery is the youngest of the important burying grounds of the city and is five miles out on the River Electric line. It was incorporated and lots offered in 1903. Sales were rapid and already the cemetery has become an attractive place for sight-seers. The ride is a pleasant one, through long stretches of forest and pastoral landscape and now and then a bright, sparkling stream that flows along between cool shaded banks.

The cemetery is upon a high ridge of land overlooking the surrounding country, and was one of the Confederate strongholds when that army was contending so heroically against the onward march of the Federals upon the city. Good roads lead from the city to Hollywood, and the car fare is five cents. At the main entrance a neat little stone chapel has been erected for religious rites over the dead.



# The Atlanta of Tomorrow

As a forecast of the Atlanta of the future, a few facts regarding extensive building interests now under way and fully provided for serves as a striking illustration.

## A Great Convention Hall

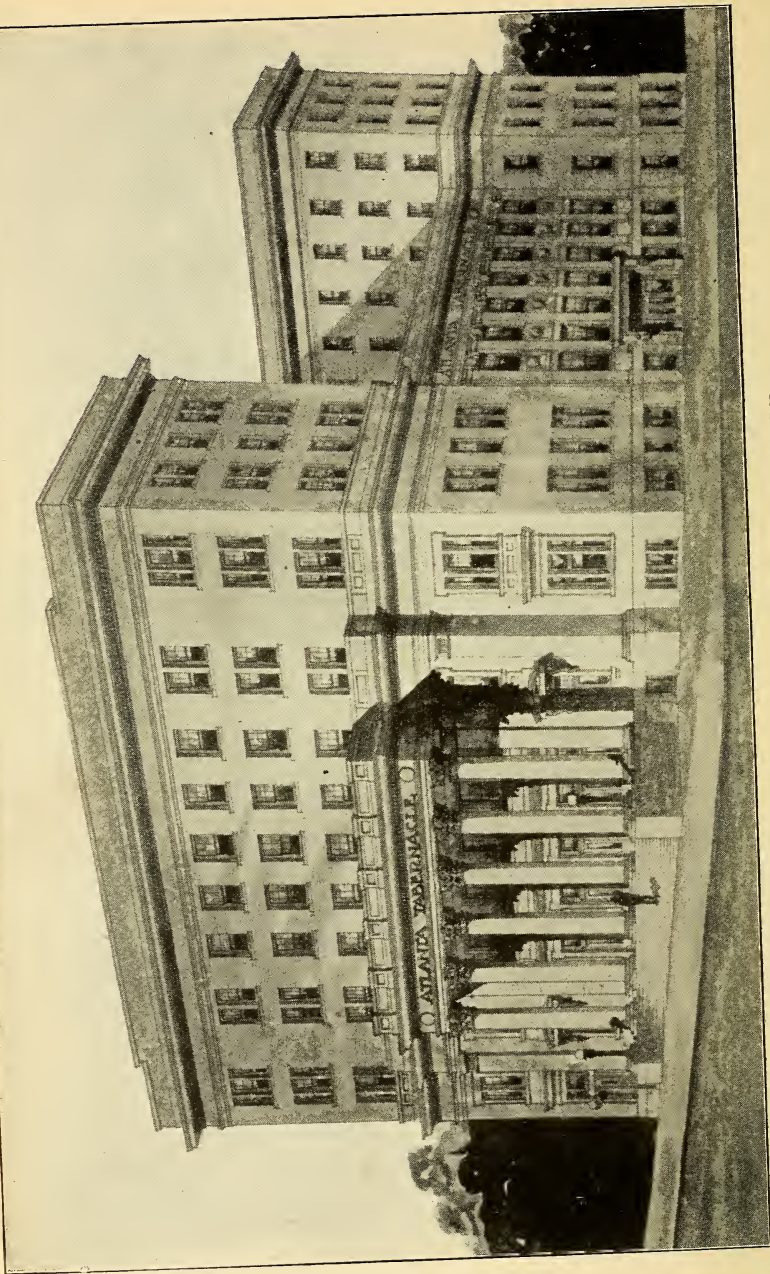
First is the Auditorium-Armory, to occupy a lot already paid for, 200x300 feet, which, in addition to its serving as a permanent home for the local State military organizations, as well as headquarters of the Fifth Georgia State troops, is to have a great auditorium, with 8,500 seating capacity, designed to accommodate great conventions, and a smaller hall for ordinary occasions. The structure will cost \$250,000.

The growing popularity of Atlanta as a Convention City makes an auditorium of large seating capacity an imperative need. This is provided in the Auditorium Armory.

## Dr. Broughton's New Tabernacle

Dr. Len G. Broughton, the noted Baptist divine, who established the Atlanta Baptist Tabernacle, and the Tabernacle Home and Infirmary, now has perfected plans for the construction of a great tabernacle and auditorium building which is to cost \$300,000. The funds, practically all in hand, were raised by Dr. Broughton upon personal solicitation, contributions of from half a dollar to many thousands being raised in individual subscriptions. It is doubtless true that more people are represented in these subscription lists than ever before figured in a like enterprise.

The building will be eight stories high, 150 feet wide, and 250 feet long. The whole enterprise to contain a lower Tabernacle divided into Sunday-school rooms, educational class rooms, gymnasium, bath rooms, reading rooms, game rooms for young women and young men, kitchen and dining room, all to be thrown into one auditorium, seating 2,500 when needed. An upper Tabernacle with three floors, capacity 6,000, for the Sunday work of the church and all of its large meetings, and all forms of religious and educational conven-



PROPOSED ATLANTA BAPTIST TABERNACLE  
Luckie Street.

tions. The rear end to contain administration offices and classrooms for Bible Training Schools.

Three stories at each end of the building, 150 feet wide and 65 feet deep, will be for the Working Girls' Dormitory, and Dormitory for Young Men and Bible Training School pupils, with a central cafe and dining room. Four hundred young women and four hundred young men, in these separate buildings, are to be furnished splendid religious homes at the lowest possible cost.

There will be night schools and classes for all forms of educational work in connection with the Tabernacle College, which embraces the whole educational system of the Tabernacle.

On the lower corner of the same lot is to be the New Tabernacle Infirmary and Home for the nurses; these two buildings to cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000, and all embraced within the one scheme.

### **A Great Methodist Movement**

The Methodists of the city have under way the construction of a large central church, upon the same lot with the present Wesley Memorial Hospital, which is already being enlarged, and to which still greater addition is to be made, the whole to form a memorial to commemorate the bi-centennial of the birth of the founder of Methodism.

This work represents an outlay of \$500,000 in buildings and improvements upon the present site at Auburn and Courtland avenues.

### **The Masons' New Temple**

The cornerstone of a great Masonic Temple has been laid with imposing ceremonies, which will stand at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets, and will be the permanent home of Masonry in Atlanta, all of the lodges, councils, chapters, commanderies, etc., of the various degrees being accommodated.

The Temple will show from the exterior four stories, but the interior plans provide for seven floors arranged in most convenient and commodious form. The lot is 60x180 feet, the building occupying 60x140 feet of space. The building is to

be of cut stone, white brick and terra cotta. Interior finished with Georgia marble, with system of heating and electric elevators. The cost, completed, will be \$200,000.

### **Presbyterians to Enlarge Hospital**

The Presbyterian Hospital, already established and in successful operation for several years, is to have a home of its own upon extensive and most improved plans. The approximate cost will be nearly \$500,000.

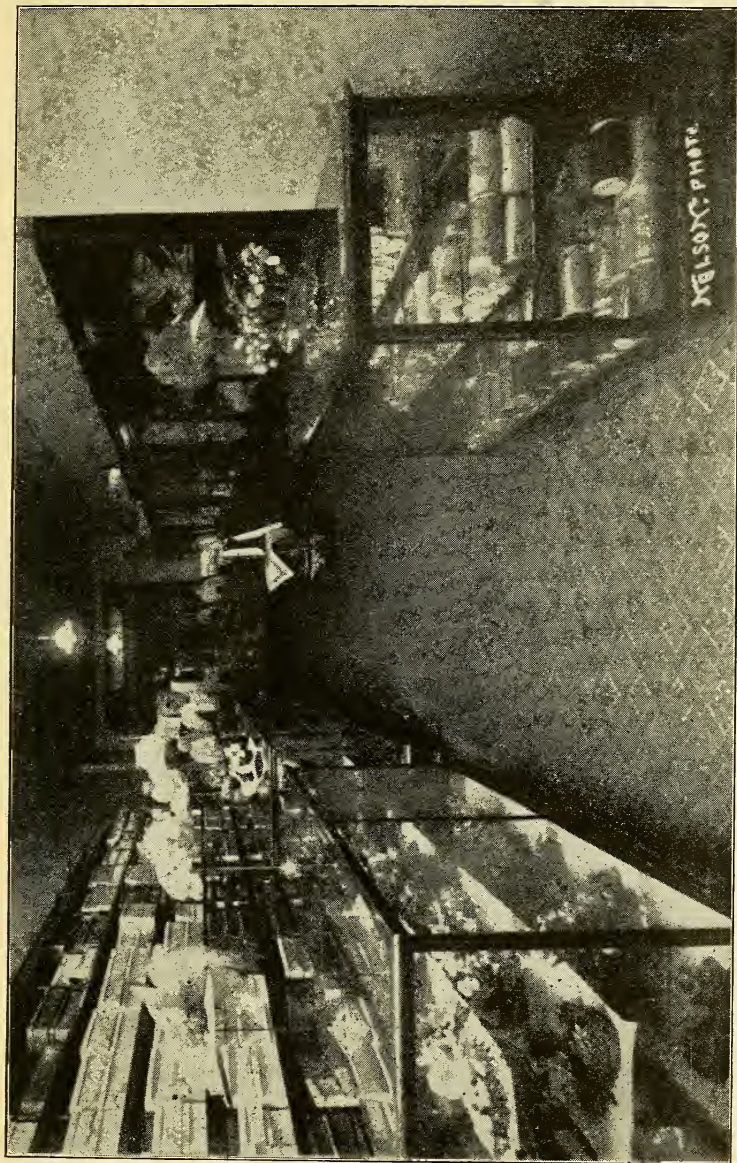
### **A New Courthouse**

The board of county Commissioners of Fulton county have under way plans for a new court-house, which will be the finest temple of justice in the Southern States.

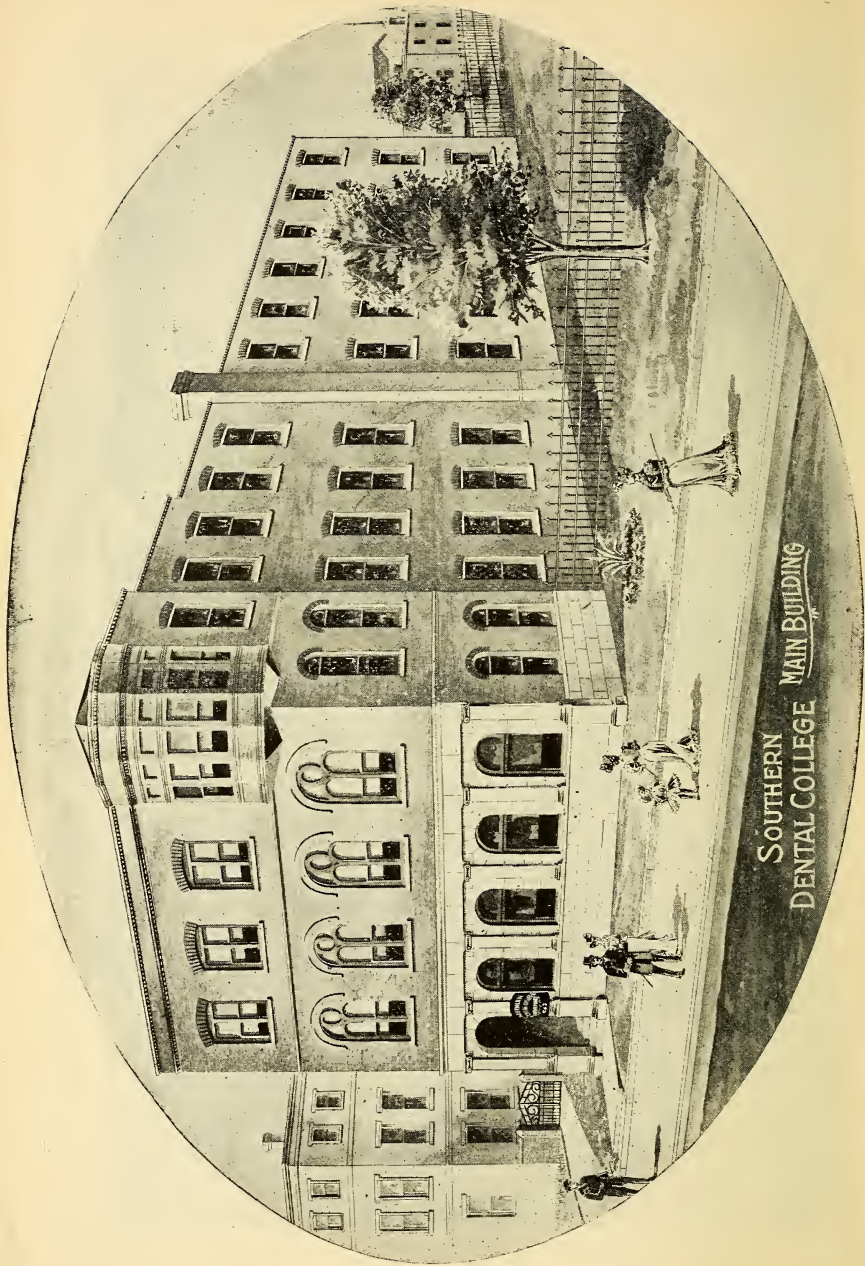
These are some of the most extensive improvements now actually provided for, and under way. And it will be noted that they are all of a public nature; add to these the ordinary growth of business and industrial interests and we may easily claim a ten-million growth within a year to come.

### **The New Government Building**

Which will occupy an entire block, and cost more than \$1,000,000 when completed, is now under contract. When completed, this structure will eclipse in magnitude all other buildings, and will be one of the handsomest in the country.



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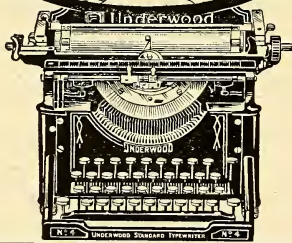
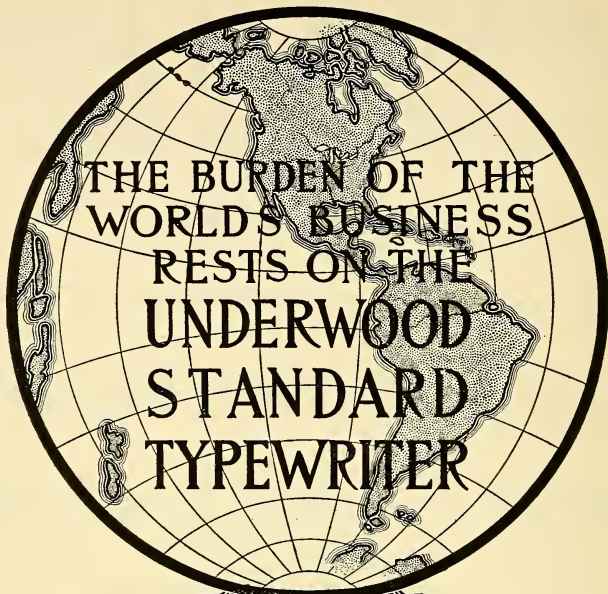
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(PUBLISHER'S NOTE—A close personal acquaintance of many years warrants us in recommending Mr. Jackson to any prospective customers. He is a man of sterling worth and character and worthy of any confidence bestowed in him.)



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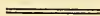
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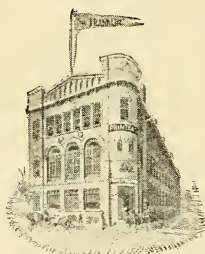
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# MEMORANDUM

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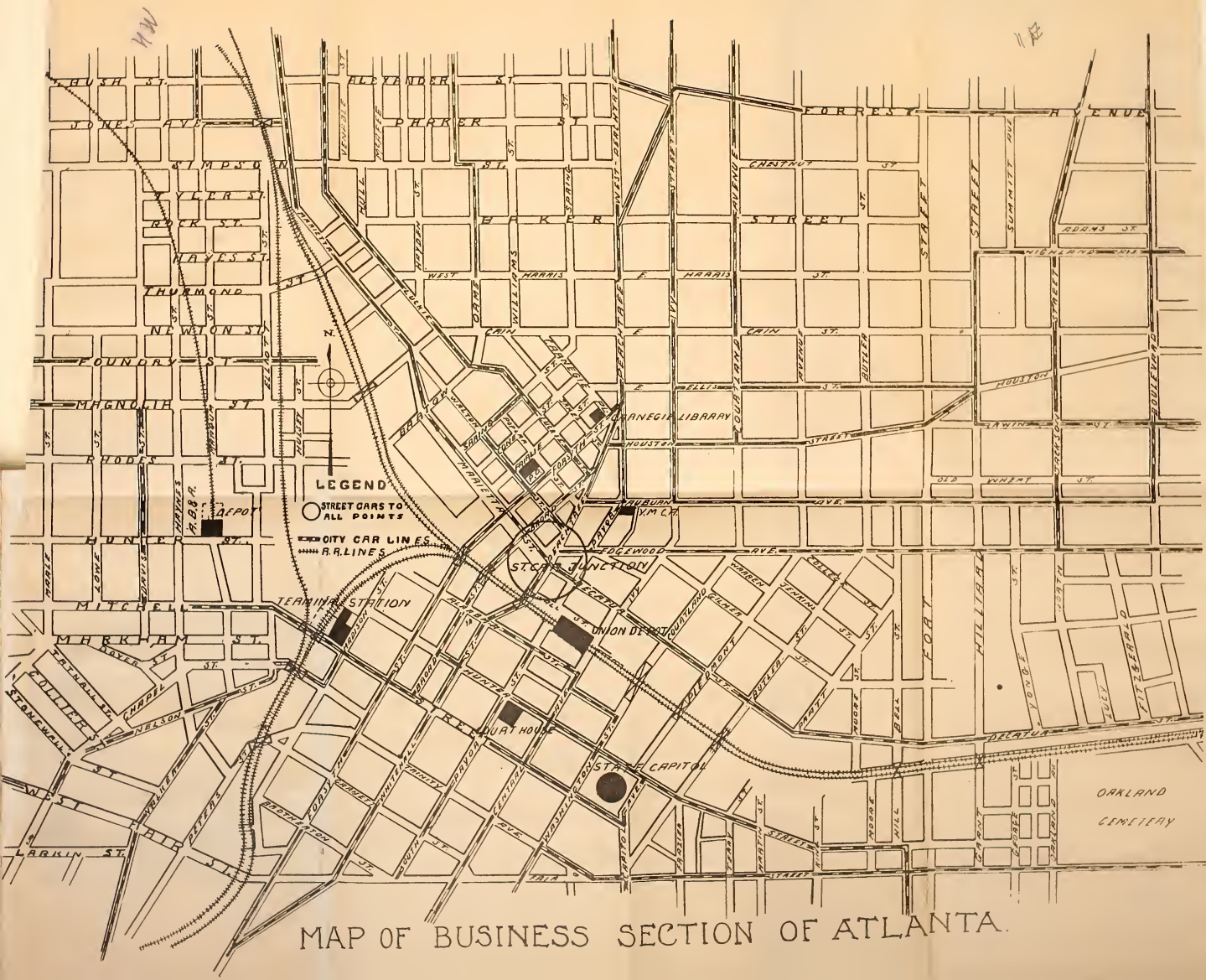
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ATI





MAP OF BUSINESS SECTION OF ATLANTA.

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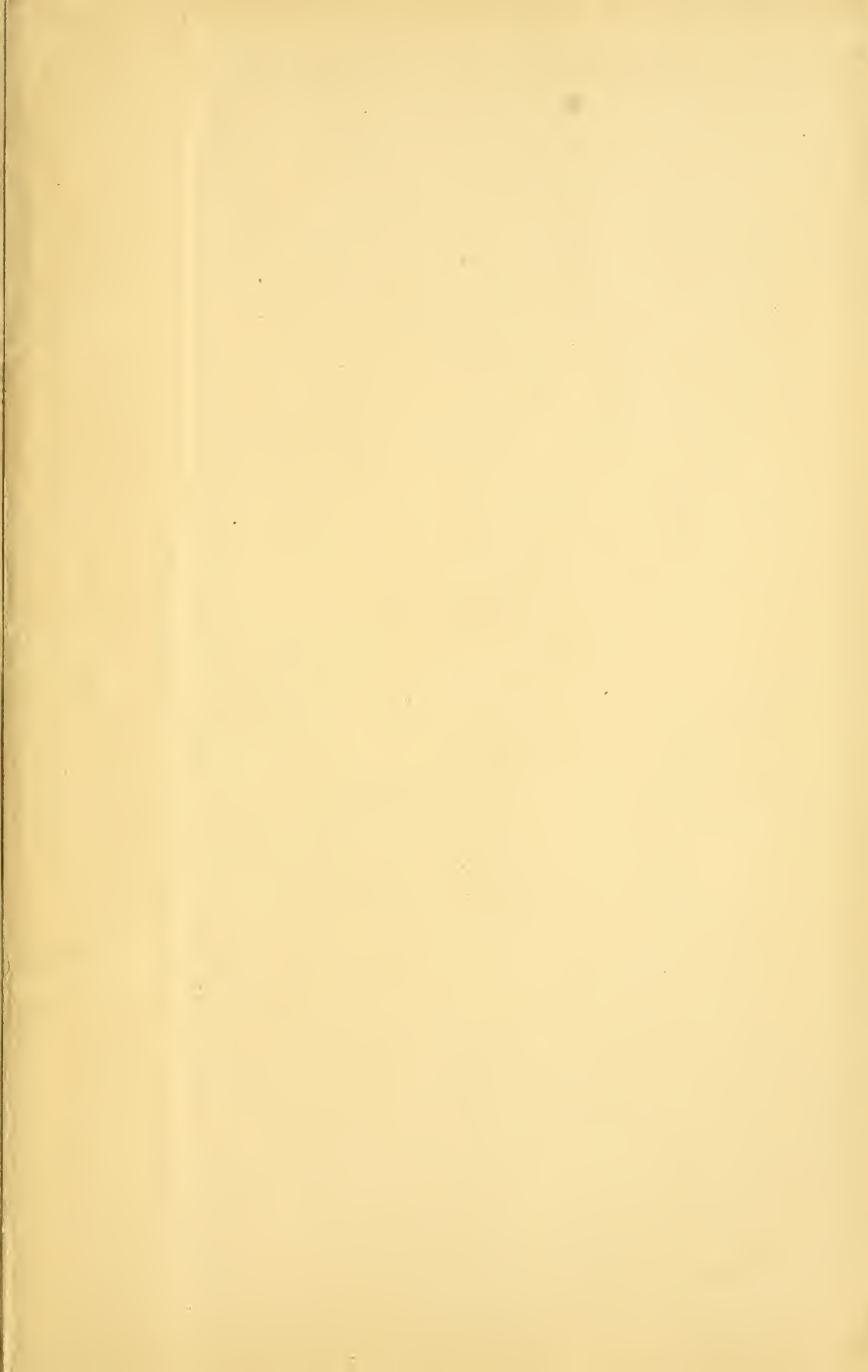
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